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VOL. XXIII NO. 166 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1935 EIGHTEEN PAGES

# RESTRAINT ORDER ON SAXENA

## *United World Front Against War*

### Mahatma Agrees To Serve On Initiative Committee Of Peace Congress

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

**Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee are, it is understood, have agreed to serve on the Initiative Committee of the World Congress for Peace which is going to be held in one of the principal cities of Europe on November 11,1935, the Armistice Day.**

M. Henri Barbusse, the French Litterateur, on behalf of the World Committee against War and Fascism in a communication to Mr. Saumendranath Tagore, writes:—

IN EUROPE.

"In various countries and from various directions the desire for a Peace Congress has appeared. The peace forces of the entire world try to form an opposition against the international armaments driving towards war. It would be of historical importance if for the first time one would succeed in expressing on such a Congress the will for peace of the majority of the people in all countries, despite their political and social distinctions.

INDIA INVITED.

"We have already taken the first steps in France, and other countries in order to interest representative personalities of France, England, Germany, etc., for the World Initiative Committee. But as the Congress should be a world Congress, we believe it of the utmost importance that representatives of India be won for the Initiative Committee and a large delegation for participation in the Congress."—A. P.

## Rs. 16 Lacs Deficit

### CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BUDGET

CALCUTTA, July 12.

"There is bound to be deficit of Rs. 16 lakhs in the total receipts and unless this can be set off by curtailing expenditure, the result will be that the closing balance will dwindle down to Rs. 7 lakhs."

Thus says the Chief Accountant of Calcutta Corporation, reporting to the Finance Committee.

Of the deficit, Rs. 11 lakhs will accrue under consolidated rate, and Rs. 5 lakhs under sale of land, markets, licenses, etc.

The current year's budget is:—

Opening balance: Rs. 845,4000.

Estimated receipts: Rs. 25,238,000

Total: Rs. 31,692,000.

Expenditure: Rs. 39,356,000.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 2,336,000.—United Press.

### *FATAL DOSE OF HYDROCYANIC ACID*

#### *Alleged Suicide By Doctor*

Dr. Gajanan Chintaman Kusumbrekar L.M. and S. M.R.C.S. aged 60) was admitted into the Congress Hospital on July 10 as he complained of some pain in the knee.

On Friday morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Oak, Resident Medical Officer of the Congress Hospital noticed that Dr. Kusumbrekar was drinking heavily. On examination he was found to have taken hydrocyanic acid and succumbed to its effects. A chit was found on his person in which it was stated that he had taken a fatal dose of hydrocyanic acid and could not bear the pain.

An inquest will be held by the City Coroner over his body today (Saturday).

## SETH BAJAJ FOR WARDHA

### Will Chalkout His Programme After Seeing Mahatma.

BOMBAY, July 12.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago from Karcahi, left for Wardha this evening.

Prior to his departure, interviewed by "United Press" he said that the Central Quetta Relief Fund Committee is gathering information about the victims of the disaster. After getting the complete picture of the situation, the Committee intend to devote funds collected mainly for the purpose of giving a start in life to the survivors. Side by side, immediate relief also will be attended to.

Seth Bajaj felt extremely satisfied at the response so far given by Bombay, but he hoped that her citizens will realise the gravity of the situation and contribute generously to the Fund.

Seth Bajaj after seeing Mahatmaji at Wardha will chalk out his further programme.—United Press.

### *BONUS FOR TATA'S EMPLOYEES*

JAMSHEDPUR, July 12.

The Management of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited has sanctioned Rs. 12,00,000 out of the profits from 1934-35, to be spent on payment of bonus, of one month's wage to all employees of the Company numbering 25,000.—United Press

### SILVER CABLE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, July 12.

Following cables were received at night.

(1) India and China sold. Speculators bought. Market quiet.

(2) Market easier. Eastern selling. Business done at 1/8d lower after fixing.

LONDON, July 12.

To-day's silver prices were fixed 3/16 cents lower on selling by India and China. Speculators bought and the market was quietly steady.

## FLOOD MENACE TO HANKOW

### Part Of Great Concrete Wall Collapses

HANKOW, July 12.

Following extensive floods in Hupeh province a part of the concrete wall protecting Japanese concession of Hankow from flood-waters of the Yangtse-kiang river collapsed. All efforts hitherto failed to stem the inrushing water which is threatening to flood the entire city.—Reuter.

### *AFTERMATH OF EX-KING GEORGE'S DIVORCE*

#### *No Chance Of Reconciliation Between Carol And Queen Helen*

BUCHAREST, July 12.

As ex-King George of Greece has lodged no appeal against the divorce granted to ex-Queen Elizabeth which becomes absolute tonight. Informed circles believe that the divorce means the death-knell of any further attempt to effect a reconciliation between Carol and his former wife Queen Helen in view of the family relationship of those concerned. Elizabeth is Carol's sister and George is Helen's brother.—Reuter's Special.

### *CHURCHILL AGREES WITH GOVERNMENT*

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon moved the House to agree with the select committee report on the proposed procedure relating to witnesses. The House also agreed to discuss concurrently Mr. Baldwin's motion that "no document received by the clerk of any select committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the committee's knowledge and approval".

It was proposed that these points be incorporated with standing orders of the House. Mr. Churchill after bantering remarks expressed agreement with Government. Discussion proceeded until automatically the House adjourned.—Reuter.

## Entry Into Tipperah Banned

CALCUTTA, July 12.

**Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who left for Comilla on Thursday morning in connection with the enquiry into the administration of "repressive laws" in Bengal, was served with a Restraint Order at Chandpur.**

**It is understood that Mr. Saxena is returning to Calcutta to-night.**

**Further details are not available yet.—United Press.**

### *SAXENA BACK IN CALCUTTA*

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who on his way to Comilla in connection with the enquiry into "Repressive Law Administration" in Bengal was served with an order under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act at Chandpur by the District Magistrate of Tipperah, prohibiting his entry into Tipperah District arrived back in Calcutta this evening.—United Press.

### *"No Countenance To Such Proceedings"*

It may be recalled that when Babu Mohanlal Saxena wrote to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal requesting him to let him know the attitude the Government was going to take regarding the inquiry committee, the following reply was received:

**"In reply, I am to inform you that, in the considered opinion of the Government of Bengal, proceedings which to all appearnces are prompted by a spirit of antagonism to Government but not to terrorism, cannot fail to be a source of encouragement to these terrorist leaders and organisations that are still active Government, therefore, will not give any countenance to such proceedings."**

## BURMA-YUNNAN DISPUTE

### Boundary Commission Appointed

SIMLA, July 12.

The following communique has been issued:—

As a result of agreement reached between His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of India on the one hand and the Chinese Government on the other hand by exchange of notes at Nanking on April 9 the following have been appointed members of the Joint Commission to determine the southern section of the undemarcated boundary between Burma and Yunnan.

By the League of Nations: Col. Iselin, Chairman of the Commission.

By His Majesty Government and the Government of India: Mr. J. Clague, Commissioner, Federated Shan State and Mr. F. S. Gross, Burma Frontier Service (Deputy Commissioner).

By the Chinese Government: Liangyukao (Leongkoh), Counsellor Ministry of Railways and Adviser to Treaty Commission of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Yingmingte (Yimmongteh), Adviser to Treaty Commission of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—A. P.

### *COBB ESTABLISHES NEW MOTOR RECORD*

(Special Cable.)

SALT LAKE CITY, July 12.

Cobb also put up an hour-record with a speed of 152.117 miles per hour beating the record, also previously held by Stuck.

### *21,000 APPLICANTS TO INDIAN LOAN*

LONDON, July 12.

It is learned that the Indian loan attracted a subscription of 72,000,000 sterling from 21,000 applicants.—Reuter.

### *INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET*

LONDON, July 12.

In the Inter-'Varsity match between Eton versus Harrow at Lords, to-day's closing scores were Harrow 249 (Joynson 68; Rees Davies five for 66) Eton 138 for five.—Reuter's Special.

## Lahore Magistrate Modifies His Order

### Considerable Improvement In Communal Situation

#### *MUSLIMS DECIDE TO AWAIT DECISION OF LEADERS*

LAHORE, July 12.

Mr. S. Pratap, District Magistrate of Lahore, has issued the following order with reference to the Shahid Gunj situation:—

**"Whereas the Communal situation in Lahore has considerably imporved since July 8 when the order was passed by me directing the people to remain in-doors before 5-30 a.m., and 8-30 p.m., and**

**"Whereas no further assaults or untoward incidents have occurred since July 8, 1935,**

**"Therefore I, S. Pratap, I. C. S., District Magistrate of Lahore, acting under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, hereby modify my order dated July 8, to the extent that with effect from the evening of Saturday, July 13th, no person within the limits of the Lahore Municipal Committee, shall remain out-doors before 4 a.m., and after 10 p.m., till further notice.**

**"Given under my hand and seal of Court, this 13th day of July, 1935".—United Press.**

### *MAMMOTH MUSLIM MEETING*

LAHORE, July 12.

About 15,000 Muslims gathered at Badshahi Mosque and offered Jumma prayers, after which a mammoth meeting was held. Maulana Attaulla Shah addressed the gathering.

It was decided at the meeting to remain peaceful pending the decision of the Muslim leaders regarding the course of action to be taken in connection with the Shahidganj mosque affair.

The City Magistrate, Senior Superintendent of Police and other Military and Police officials were there at the meeting.

The atmosphere in Lahore is calm. Peace prevails everywhere and the city is normal.—United Press.

### *POLICE BUNDOBUST AT LAHORE*

NEW DELHI, July 12.

The Shahidganj Gurdwara incident had its repercussions here to-day, when a rumour was spread by some mischief-mongers that the local Muslims would take out a procession in the afternoon.

The police took immediate precautions, and posted pickets on all important crossings of the city, but the rumour ultimately turned out baseless.

A meeting held at Juma Masjid, after the Juma prayers, under the presidency of Mufti Kifayat Ullah adopted a resolution, protesting against the Sikhs' action in demolishing the mosque at Shahid Gunj Gurdwara.—United Press.

### *SITUATION IMPROVING IN LAHORE*

LAHORE, July 12.

Sardar Gurmukh Singh "Musafir" Honorary Secretary, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, writes:—

"The situation in Lahore is improving. The Shiromani Akali Dal has issued telephonic instructions last night to various places to stop jathas coming to Lahore. The Akali Jathas in Lahore are also being sent back".—United Press.

## Rome Wants Action And Not Words

### *NAZI CIRCLES KEEP MUM*

#### *But Geneva Sees Favourable Change In Hoare's Foreign Policy*

LONDON, July 12.

The European reactions to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech are generally favourable. His references to the League aroused great gratification at Geneva where it is felt that they mark a definite and favourable change in Britain's attitude towards the problems of Europe and collective security.

The speech created a good impression in Rome but while the tone is considered favourable to Italy, the newspapers reflect the view that it yet remains to be seen what effects will be given to the new British attitude on which Italy awaits further clarification. The "Popolo d'Rome" declares, "It is not enough to affirm that Britain is disinterested. It is necessary to show it."

Until Herr Hitler has made a close study of the speech the German official circles are reluctant to comment. The general tone of it has made good impression but it is pointed out that it won't be easy to remove the prevalent doubts in Berlin regards the wisdom of Germany embroiling herself in a series of Central European Pacts which are regarded too complicated to be safe.—Reuter's Special.

## CONGRESS CABINET

### Wardha Meeting To Last For Three Days

PATNA, July 12.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has fixed July 29th for the meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee at Wardha. The meeting is likely to last three days.—A. P.

### *PROMOTED TO FIELD-MARSHAL'S RANK*

#### *Sir A. Montgomery Massingbred Succeeds Late Viscount Byng*

LONDON, July 12.

General Sir Archibald Montgomery Massingbred was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in succession of the late Viscount Byng.—Reuter's Special.

## STOP PRESS

### NONE OUTSIDE ITALY KNOWS HER GRIEVANCES

RUGBY, July 12.

Newspapers give prominence to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech upon which all offer editorial comment. In regard to collective security they emphasise the point made in the Commons' speeches that one country cannot make itself sole executor of the Covenant of the League.

The "Times" says on the Abyssinian controversy it is obvious that in the present acute stage the words of the Foreign Secretary had to be particularly cautious. "The trouble is that no one outside Italy quite knows what the grievances of the Italian Government are and it would be a gain to diplomacy" they were stated. British Government, at any rate, are still looking for a chance of peaceful settlement through the machinery of the treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy or through the machinery of the League or through both."

The "News Chronicle" describes Sir S. Hoare's survey as statesmanlike and discreet. On Government's attitude towards the League it says: "His words were unexceptionable but it expresses disappointment that more specific declaration on the Abyssinian dispute was not forthcoming."—B.O.W.

## GOVERNMENT PLAYS ROLE OF PEACE-MAKER

The following Press Communique has been issued to the Press by the Punjab Government:—

In order to remove any misunderstandings that may exist, the Punjab Government consider it desirable to give a brief account of the discussions that took place between them and Muslim and Sikh deputations on the 6th and 7th of July, and the efforts that were made to bring about a peaceful solution in the Shahidganj Gurdwara dispute.

While these discussions were taking place, it was obviously necessary in the interests of a settlement to regard them as confidential, but this necessity no longer exists, and the Punjab Government believe that inaccurate accounts are already current. It must be understood that the following account is necessarily a summary only of discussions which lasted for some hours, but it is an accurate description of the main facts.

The Punjab Government was represented by His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Member for Finance. There was also present the Chief Secretary, Commissioner, Lahore Division, Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore and the Legal Remembrancer to Government, Punjab.

MUSLIM CASE.

(2) The Punjab Government, first met a deputation of Muslim gentlemen on Saturday, the 6th of July, at 11 a.m. The discussions lasted for about 2-1|2 hours. These gentlemen expressed fully and strongly the views of their community both from the legal and general standpoints. They referred to the history of the mosque, and laid particular stress on Muslim law of waqf. While they agreed that this was not part of the civil law of the country, they represented that it was in relation to the doctrine of waqf that the Muslim regarded the matter, and that the principle which especially affected their views was that a building which had once been made waqf remained waqf for ever. They said that Muslim lawyers were exploring among themselves whether any further legal remedy in regard to mosque existed under the ordinary civil law. They explained the strong feeling that existed about this question in their community, and the strong wish held by them that the building should be returned to the Muslims. They said that if this was not possible, the least that would satisfy them was that it should be left as it was, and that it should not be used for purposes which would offend the feelings of Muslims. They asked that Government should do all that was possible to secure a solution that would satisfy their community.

SOLUTION BY CONSENT

His Excellency explained to them that the Punjab Government had carefully examined the

(Continued on page 17).

# TABULATED ADLETS

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**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department. The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 1. PERSONAL.

**Our Dr. M. D. Roy, who was ill** for a long time is now quite well and is attending this institution as before. Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute, Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. (1362).

**Dr. Mrs. Saldanha-Fernandes has** shifted her maternity Hospital to more spacious and airy rooms in Aga Khan Building, Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazaar, Tram Junction, opposite her present dispensary which remains the same. (4519).

### 5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted an Accountant** with knowledge of Typewriting and Commercial Correspondence. Apply with testimonials and the pay expected. Knowledge of Kanarese is essential. Apply Box No. 4124. "Bombay Chronicle".

**Applications are invited for the** post of an Assistant in a firm in London, doing business principally import of raw produce; knowledge of accounts with high educational qualifications and aptitude for business, or previous business experience essential. Starting salary £35 per month. Apply with particulars, copies of testimonials and photograph (none of which will be returned), to Bakubhai Ambalal and Co., 27, Bastion Road, Bombay. (4523).

**Wanted a lady Sub-Assistant** Surgeon to perform relieving duties in Baroda as well as in the districts. Initial pay Rs. 80 plus Rs. 10 H. R. P.M., in the grade of Rs. 80—10/2—120. Those desirous to serve should apply to the undersigned stating qualifications, age, residence, experience, and references of respectable persons. —Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. (1373).

**Wanted a thoroughly experienced** Compositor to work on English and Gujarati types in Printing Press, outside India. Apply with testimonials immediately to Box No. 4514, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted A Doctor of M.B.B.S. or** L.M. & S. Degree having good knowledge of Life Insurance and well-experienced with Life Offices to attend the business for two hours daily on a salary of Rs. 40/50. Apply immediately with testimonials to Managing Director, The Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 620, Bombay. (4518).

**Wanted an Organising Manager** to take charge of our Branch Depot to be shortly opened in Rangoon Bombay on a salary of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 plus liberal commission. Security against stock essential. Neehar Perfumery. Post Box 7873, Calcutta. (1329)

**Wanted cultured and capable** Graduate, knowing Gujarati, required as a whole time Superintendent for Amreli Kapole Boarding. Salary 75/5/100 with quarters. Apply to Khushaldas Kurji Parekh, Kanji Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4. (4480)

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted Lady teachers B.A., and** Matriculates, and M.B.B.S. Muslim Doctor for British Africa to join immediately. Apply "Habibulah", Post Box 56, Bombay. (4527).

### 12. TO BE LET.

**To Let—Santa Cruz, Beasant** Street, Anklesaria's block with electric light, four rooms, Rs. 27. (4517).

**To Be Let At Reduced Rent:**—(1) At Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, near Hotel Majestic, near Tram Terminus:—Upper floors vacant flats, each containing Drawing-room, Sitting-room, Bedrooms, separate lavatory, Bathrooms, Kitchen, separate entrance and Electric fittings:—Flat monthly rent Rs. 75. (2) At Adelphi Chambers at Clare Road, Byculla, near Tram Terminus:—Ground and upper Floors vacant flats, each containing Drawing-room, Sitting-room, Bed-room, separate lavatory, Bath-room, Kitchen, separate entrance; flat monthly rent Rs. 20 and 35. (3) At Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, near Tram Terminus Upper Floors vacant flats, each containing Drawing-room, Sitting-room, Bed-room, separate lavatory, Bath-room, Kitchen, separate entrance: Flat monthly rent Rs. 40. (4) a storeyed Bungalow at corner of Fandra Motmawry Hill, near Hill Staircase, best situation surrounding sea face, very airy and commodious, with newly fitted electric fittings and small garden. Monthly rent Rs. 125. For the above four buildings, see personally, between 3 and 4 p.m. (S.T.). His Highness The Aga-khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Opposite Sea Face, Chowpatty, Bombay. (4500).

**To Let Spacious, airy godowns,** pucca built, 20 feet high, measuring 75 x 75 with bath rooms, situate in the premises of Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. Apply Mithibai Merwanji Jeejeebhoy. (4525).

### 14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

**To Let:—Chowpatty,** in Gilbert building, spacious airy flats of 4 bed-rooms near Babulnath. Apply Kanji Cursondas 187, Hornby Road, T. No. 23037. (4528).

### 27. HOTELS.

**Bombay Savoy Hotel,** Bar and Restaurant, next door to Central Station, Boarding Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (4483).

### 44. MEDICAL.

**For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy:** Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4505).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Alexandra College of Commerce.** Special Morning and Evening Classes for Diploma Courses in Advanced Accountancy and Auditing (F.C.R.A., F.S.P.A.), Companies' Secretaries (F.C.C.S.; F.I.S.A.), General Commerce (D.Com. M.C.; F.C.I.). Tuitions by post a speciality. Sound coaching under expert coach for modest fees. York Building, Fort, Bombay. (4526).

**Cambridge December Examination** offers best opportunity for Non-Matrics. Those proceeding to England for becoming barristers, doctors, engineers, accountants and to Government servants this offers best prospects. Last date of sending examination forms with late fee 15th July. Apply at once Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

**Collegiate Coaching Classes for** F. Y. A. and Inter Arts and Science Students. Sound coaching guaranteed in Mathematics, French and Science. Apply to S. P. Kharas, B.A., at Proprietory High School, Gowalia Tank Road (4512).

**Kharas' Matriculation Coaching** Classes at Proprietory High School, Gowalia Tank Road. Sound coaching guaranteed in Mathematics, French, Persian and Science. Moderate fees and convenient time. (4512A).

**Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting** Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4476).

### 58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

**"Saint of Sakori" Peep into Indian** Spirituality, Pages 82, with illustrations. Unique study of well-known living Mahatma. Send four annas stamps. Foreign 6d. To Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Bombay. (4520).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**One of the Well-known Insurance** Companies of India with attractive policy conditions suitable to all requirements and with liberal commission or salary or both, invites applications for Agencies for life insurance business in Bombay Presidency from persons with experience and good standing. Those really capable to introduce substantial business need apply immediately to Box No. 1370, C/o "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted a Chief Agent for the** Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS** to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 87. ASTROLOGERS.

**Are you anxious to know your** future! Full detail, will be told from your handwriting. Fee Rs. 5, Prof. Viswabandhu, C/o Madhavashram, Room No. 11, Parikh Street, Bombay 4. (4522).

### 124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

**Appreciable extraordinary delicious** Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

**Fruits and Grafts**—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Sale.**—New Zeiss Vest-pocket Camera with leather bag, Rs. 30; nearest offer. Apply Box No. 4521, "Bombay Chronicle".

### 156. MISCELLANEOUS.

**Can anybody recommend a reli**able English speaking occultist (Hindu or Musalman) anywhere in India. Please communicate Box No. 4515, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive** Jelly. Complete outfit. Rs. 2/12. Refill, Rs. 2. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

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WANTED A FINANCING PARTNER, who can invest Rs. 2 to 3 lacs to start a very safe sound and profitable business. Only persons keen on starting industry need apply in confidence. No brokers or intermediaries. Apply Box No. 4510 "Bombay Chronicle."

### "TAIJIN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 12th July, 1935, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for countersignature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI SHERIARJI KHESWALLA has contracted to sell to our clients, the Purchasers, the property described hereunder, and that all persons having any right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the said purchase will be completed without reference to such right title, interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Salt batty ground, originally of the Foras Tenure (The Cess whereon has been redeemed) situate at Parbhadevi, Mahim in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 3712 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors Old No. 73, New No. A/11968 and New Survey No. I/2953 and Cadastral Survey No. 1119 of Lower Parel Division together with the Chawls and Huts standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No.3044 (2), 3044 (3), 3044 (4), 3044 (5), 3044 (6), 3044 (7) and Street Nos. 509A 509B, 509C, 509D, 509E, 509F and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Road to Textile Mills, on or towards the West by a Water passage and beyond that partly by the property of Narsi Shamji and partly by the property of Currimbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the Parbhadevi Road and on or towards the South by the Municipal channel.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1935
CRAGIE BLUNT & CAROE
Purchasers Attorneys.
1371.

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMCHANDRA alias BABURAO SHIVSHANKAR WORLIKAR, RAGHUNANDAN SHIVSHANKAR WORLIKAR and JAIWANT SHIVSHANKAR WORLIKAR, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the undersigned.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his place of residence at "Janki Bhuwan Parbhadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Lower Mahim, Augar Bazaar, or otherwise called Parbhadevi Road, within the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 2,580 square yards or thereabouts which forms a portion of land, admeasuring 5,250 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's last Rent Roll No. 4186 and Laughton's Survey No. 1666 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 32 and 33 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 2574 (1a) and 2577 (7) and Street No. 39 A.B., and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shamrao Moroba, on or towards the West by the property bearing Survey No. 1667, on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the Plot of Land bearing Collector's Survey No. 1663.

Bombay, Dated this 10th day of July, 1935.

D. G. WAINGANKAR.
Purchaser.
1369.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 930 of 1935.

Bai BHAGUBAI, widow ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
DEVBA HAIBATI PATIL DHOLE & others ... Defendants.

To.
Devba Haibati Patil Dhole
Sadashiv Haibati Patil Dhole
Mathabai and Laxmibai widows of Haibati Umaji Patil Dhole.
Defendants Nos. 1 to 4 herein.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Notice of Motion, dated 26th June, 1935, for the appointment of Receiver of the property situate at 4th Peerkhan Lane with authority to him to recover rents thereof and to pay to the Plaintiff Rupees 35 per month thereout will be argued before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on the 23rd July, 1935, at 11 a.m. Plaintiff's affidavit dated 25th June, 1935, will be used in support of the said Notice of Motion.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1375.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 856 of 1930.

NANALAL BHUKHANDAS MARFATIA ... Plaintiff.
vs.
KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATH RANE & ORS. ... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 18th December 1930, and Judges order, dated 15th February, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 5th August, 1935, at 3 P. M. (S. T.)

All that piece of Kharaba land, situate at Juhu, Bombay Suburban, admeasuring 6897 square yards or thereabouts and bearing land Revenue survey No. 46 Pot No. 1 and Entry No. 181.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. HIRALAL M. MEHTA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23 Medows Street, Cama Chambers Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1935.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
1361

## Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

*Plots to be leased or sold by open competition.*

The following plots will be put up for Public Auction in this Office at the time and on the dates shown against them.

| Scheme No. | Estate or Locality. | Plot No. or New Survey No. | Approximate Area in Square Yards. | User. | Date of Auction at 3-0 P.M. (S. T.). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EX: TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED. | | | | |
| 5 | Dadar Matunga (Kings Circle). | 467 | 1,347 | Shops & Residences. | 23-7-35 |
| ,, | ,, (North) | 472 | 996 | ,, | |
| ,, | off Bhau Daji Road. | 31 | 2,026 | ,, | |
| ,, | Junction of Kings Way with 60′ Road. | 548 | 4,298 | Residences. | |
| 29 | Nowroji Hill Junction of Jail Road (East with Babula Tank Road). | 61 | 1,053 | Shops & Residences. | 25-7-35 |
| 37 | Sydenham Road, Junction of Mahomedalli Road, Nagdevi Cross Street and Dhobi Street. | 67 | 969 | ,, | 25-7-35 |
| 43 | Parel Road South Clare Road. | 20 | 839 | ,, | 26-7-35 |
| | Junction of Parel Road & Clare Road. | 21 | 1,869 | ,, | |
| | Parel Road .. .. .. | 22 | 906 | ,, | |
| | MUNICIPAL PLOTS TO BE SOLD OUTRIGHT. | | | | |
| | Dadar Kumbharwada Road Scheme. Junction of Gokhale Road South & Bhawanishanker Road. | C. S. No. 1291 and 1277 parts. | 824 | Unrestricted | 25-7-35 |

Copies of full particulars and special conditions relating to each of the plots, will be supplied on application to the Office of the undersigned, on payment of *annas eight*.

Conditions of the Lease as also of sale and other particulars can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
*Estate Agent & Land Manager.*
1343.

## Auction Sales

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED SHARE OF NIWAR PRODUCTS CO. AND A HOUSE AT NIWAR.

Under the instructions of the Official Assignee of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1935, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Right, title, interest and undivided share of insolvent Claude Stanhope Major as under.

(1) Share in business firm of Niwar Products Co.

(2) The Factory building together with the machinery etc.

(3) Share in residential House at Niwar.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE of valuable immovable property at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane in Ganeshwadi Oart, on THURSDAY, the 25th July, 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor Mr. Purshotam Lalji Tricamji and on account and at the risk of Manji Jivraj, Liladhar Jivraj and Khetsey Liladhar the Mortgagors in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees and their assigns under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd July, 1921, made between Coorji alias Koovarji Jivraj and others of the one part and Tricumdas Raoji and others of the other part and also under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 3rd March, 1933 and made between Chunilal Dayabhai and others of the first part the Mortgagors of the second part and the said Vendor of the third part.

All that piece of perpetual Fazandari land admeasuring about 406 Sq. Yds. together with the dwelling house thereon situate at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane in Ganeshwady Oart, bearing New Survey No. 1638 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 321 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward Nos. 1477 and 1478, Old Street Nos. 11 and 1 and New Street Nos. 25, 27 and 28A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.


### N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

| | SINGLE. Cabin | Tourist | RETURN. Cabin | Tourist |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COLOMBO | £7 | £5 | £— | £— |
| SINGAPORE | 19 | 12 | 30 | 18 |
| HONGKONG | 26 | 17 | — | 30 |
| SHANGHAI | 30 | 19 | 50 | 30 |
| KOBE | 35 | 22 | 50 | 30 |
| YOKOHAMA | 36 | 23 | 30 | 30 |

SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

| Cabin 1st | Cabin 2nd | Cabin & Tourist |
|---|---|---|
| $409 | $358 | $307 $261 |

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

| Cabin | Cabin and Tourist |
|---|---|
| $358 | $256 |

Around the World rates Bombay to Bombay via Colombo, China, Japan, U. S. A./Canada and Europe or vice versa by N. Y. K. Bombay and European Lines, Pacific Lines, Rail across U. S. A./Canada, and any Atlantic Line, also special reduced rates in conjunction with outside European Line between Europe and Shanghai via Bombay for Around-the-World passengers will be quoted on application. Passage rates from Colombo to Europe 1st and 2nd class also reduced Students' rates in 3rd class on our European line vessels and various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 22041. Telegrams "YUSEN."

### NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In all cases of Neuritis. . . . when your nerves are weak and impoverished, . . when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown. . there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from a Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A. B. and C. they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy, and bring sound sleep.

Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pains but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets.

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL.
Princess St., Bombay.
No. 110.


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THE
**Travancore National Bank,**
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

That is exactly what the BOMBAY BRANCH too is striving to do.

The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

HEAD OFFICE:— Alleppey, Travancore.
LOCAL OFFICE:— Rustom Building, 25 & 27, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

**HEALTH TO EVERYBODY!**

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE
is made from a specially selected Wine of excellent quality. Its remarkable rejuvenating properties aid the digestive organs, ensure full nourishment, with a rapid return of healthy vigour in all cases of debility and anæmia.

Phosferine Tonic Wine is supremely beneficial in promoting recovery after influenza or other illnesses, as it builds up vitality with the strengthened circulation of new rich blood.

A Most Delightful Beverage. Grateful and Comforting.
**PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE**
Sold by Wine Merchants, Licensed Chemists and Stores
Guaranteed by Proprietors of Phosferine.
Agents: Symonds & Co., P.O. Box 912, BOMBAY; and 11, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

*THE SWEET NOTES OF SILVER BELLS*
Every Pastille improves your vocal chord,
And makes fragrant your breath,
Tones your speech; During colds,
On dusty roads—in infectious surroundings,
There is nothing better than 'Lova.'

**LOVA**
*pastilles*
Made in France
Per Tin of 120—As. 12.
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

**EQUAL TO A FINE LIQUEUR**

**The most refreshing drink**

A long drink of White Horse Whisky with soda or water is the finest tonic after the heat of the day. And the most pleasant one, too! But it *must* be White Horse, to get all the abundant aroma and rich flavour of Scotland's senior whisky.

**WHITE HORSE WHISKY**

*Sole Agents:* PHIPSON & CO., LTD., Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi and Rawalpindi

# Car Smash & Alleged Assault At Wellington Fountain

## *CHARGES AGAINST EUROPEAN MOTORIST*

BOMBAY, Friday.

As a sequel to a motor collision that occurred in the early hours of the morning opposite the Wellington Fountain, Mr. H. Muir Harding, the Advertising Manager of the Ford Motors Ltd., was arrested and later bailed out by the Colaba police.

The accused appeared to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when the Colaba Police made an application for extension of bail.

Sensational allegations of rash driving, abuse and assault, were made against Mr. Muir Hardinge.

Narrating the facts of the case, the police officers stated that Mr. W. B. Frass, an Engineer, in A. E. G., who was accompanied by a lady was driving his car W. 2548 along Esplanade Road towards the Regal Cinema at about 3 a.m. to-day. Behind his car was car No. W 8240 driven by the accused.

When the car reached Wellington Fountain, Mr. Frass took the proper turn to go around the Fountain, but it was alleged, the accused accelerated his car and came up to Esplanade Road on the wrong side of the fountain and suddenly swerved to his left to go towards the R.I.M. Dockyard on the wrong side.

The accused's car took the turn around the fountain and had barely proceeded some distance when it is alleged to have crashed into the right front portion of Mr. Frass' car.

After the impact, it was alleged, the accused backed his car and again deliberately bumped into the complainant's car. The accused, it is alleged, then dragged Mr. Frass out of his car and started abusing and assaulting him.

The Magistrate passed orders releasing the accused on Rs. 300 bail of which Rs. 100 was to be deposited in cash and adjourned the hearing to July 26.

In the car of Mr. Frass was seated Mrs. D. Nelson of Johannesburg.

## "NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR AGAIN"

### Government's Assurance On E. I. Cotton Association Raid Incident

The following reply has been received from the Government of Bombay to the Indian Merchants Chamber's letter regarding the Police Raid on the Trading Hall of the East India Cotton Association on 9th April 1935.

"With reference to your letter No. 982 dated the 17th April 1935 to the Secretary to Government, General Department, I am directed to state that Government feel confident that an incident, such as occurred on the occasion referred to is not likely to take place again, and that your Chamber need be under no apprehension at all that the legitimate interests of 'bona fide' merchants engaged in their peaceful avocation will suffer in future. The suggestion made in the last sentence of your letter has been noted."

### Theft Suspect Fined Rs. 15 For Attempting Suicide

BOMBAY, Friday.

A Hindu youth who attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself while under police custody for an alleged theft, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day.

On June 26 last, it is stated, Sakaram Ganoo who was in custody for an alleged theft in his master's house, told the police that he would take them to a man whom he had given the stolen property.

After entering a house in Charni Road, accompanied by the police, it is alleged, the accused managed to take out a knife with a view to stab himself but was foiled in his attempt by the alertness of the police who were with him. While he was being brought back, it is stated, Sakaram succeeded in stabbing himself in his abdomen, at the entrance of the Lamington Road Police Station.

He was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital where his dying declaration was recorded.

He later recovered and was put on trial.

### Alleged Defrauding Of Insurance Company

BOMBAY, Friday.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant and forgery in respect of Rs. 1,117—belonging to the Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd. Bombay, Purshotam Krishna Molathe, a ledger keeper and cashier of the company, was arrested by the Esplanade Police on Thursday.

The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day. The police applied for a remand of the accused in custody.

It was stated that the accused was a ledger keeper in the company and that during the absence of the casher, he used to attend to the latter's work. It was alleged that the accused made false vouchers and collected moneys on them by forging the names.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in custody till July 26.

## *Young Fisherman Sentenced On Grave Charges At Girgaon Court*

BOMBAY, Friday.

Found guilty of enticing away a married fisherwoman, by administering a stupefying drug to her husband while in a cinema and committing adultery with her, Narayan Vithu, a young fisherman, was convicted at Girgaon Police Court to-day and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

The prosecution alleged that on February 17 accused induced Padmabai and her husband to come to Bombay from their suburban home. They went to a cinema show that night along with two others.

While the show was on, Posha, the husband of Padma, was given a "bidi" which made him giddy. He came out of the Cinema to take some tea and did not return as his giddiness increased.

At the end of the show, it is alleged, accused in company with two others, took the woman to Wadala in a victoria where they had illicit intercourse with her during the night.

Next morning, both the companions of the accused disappeared. Accused took Padma to several places but she was at last traced by her husband at Danda.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges.

### Woman And 17 Others In Custody On Gambling Charge

BOMBAY, Friday.

Arrest of 18 alleged gamblers, including a woman, who is stated to be a Congress volunteer, was made by the Police in four successful raids carried out in different parts of the City on Thursday night and this morning.

A lot of marked coins, money and gambling implements were seized by the Police in the course of their raids.

### Fatal Injuries In Fall At Opera House

BOMBAY, Friday.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Harakchand Deosi, aged 28, who died in the J.J. Hospital yesterday. It is stated that the man was walking along Lamington Road with a tin of oil when his foot slipped near Opera House and he fell down unconscious. He was taken to the hospital where he died.

A verdict of death due to "cerebral haemmorhage from vertibral fracture due to accidental fall" was recorded by the Coroner.

### GAMBLING RAID AT LAMINGTON ROAD

BOMBAY, Friday.

Yashwant Shivrao Kanulkur and two others were arrested last night following a gambling raid on Chapsy Building, Lamington Road.

The three were released on bail of Rs. 50 with a surety in like amount till July 22 at the Girgaon Police Court to-day.

### HINDU DROWNED

BOMBAY, Friday.

A verdict of accidental drowning was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held to-day on the death of an unknown Hindu male whose body was seen floating in Ballard Bunder this morning.

**20 YEARS HENCE**

**WHICH WILL YOU BE?**

YOUNG man, consider your future. To-day, your finances are sound, you have the means to supply *all* your wants and have also perhaps, something saved for a rainy day. But twenty years hence, will you be in as secure a position? Will you bear the same cheerful countenance of prosperity, or the deep, unpleasant frown of a reduced income resultant of your retirement?

ENSURE *now* a prosperous future—secure *now* against the days of your old age, a substantial income... by investing in a Crown Life Policy; and when you can no longer work, you will receive a considerable sum to keep you in prosperity for the rest of your days. Also your dependants would *not* be left destitute to rely on the charity of others should you fail to survive.

Write *to-day* for full particulars of the **CROWN LIFE POLICIES,** which contain privileges and benefits much more liberal than usually allowed.

**CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.**
OF CANADA

*HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA*
12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone:—Nos. 27041—27042.

## "JIM" THOMAS

### Only Cabinet Minister With A Pet-name

LONDON, (By Mail)

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, was in humorous vein in a speech in which he said that Mr. J. H. Thomas was only member of the Cabinet who had a "pet name"—"Jim."

But, he said, no one spoke of—

Stan Baldwin,
Jack Simon, Toy Eden,
Nev. Chamberlain, Duggie Hogg.

And one expected him to add "Old Uncle Tom Cobley and all," but he didn't.

Here are a few of his remarks, made in proposing the toast of the British Empire at the Dominion Day dinner at Grosvenor House:

"The Secretary of State for the Dominions is known to all of us, and to millions of others, as Jim Thomas. He is equally at home with prince and peasant, bishop and billiard-marker."

DUGGIE HOGG?

"We all admire the high-mindedness of Mr. Stanley Baldwin. But do you ever hear the man on the bus speak of him as Stan Baldwin?

"We are filled with admiration for the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but do people call him 'Nev'?—though they called his illustrious father Joe."

Lord Hewart spoke in a similar way of the others mentioned, and added: "It would be rather like brawling in church to speak of Viscount Hailsham as Duggie Hogg."

"JIM" AND HIS PARENTS

Mr. Thomas, in a characteristic speech, announced that his tenth grandchild was born that day.

He then remarked that his first feeling, on listening to Lord Hewart's speech, was that he would have to say to his parents, "Thank God you had the foresight to christen me Jimmy."

"The Lord Chief Justice," he added, "says to the world, 'If you want a new life, new hope, and a new inspiration, get married the second time'" (Laughter.)

## GAMBLING WITH CARDS?

### 23 Suspects Arrested In Two Raids On Thursday Night

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Nagpada Police arrested eleven persons on Thursday night on a charge of Gambling with playing Cards.

On information received a room in the first floor of a building on Sukhlaji Street was raided when the eleven persons, who it is alleged were gambling with cards were taken into custody. The Police have also taken into possession some cash and the playing cards.

The arrested persons have been released on bail.

A similar raid was made at Parel on Thursday night when twelve persons were arrested by Sub-Inspector Jonpe of the Kalachowki Police, in a room in the Mechiwalla Building at Parel Road.

It is stated that the persons were playing cards with stakes.

Five of them were bailed out, while the rest were remanded to police custody at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

The Private Secretary to the Diwan of Devgad, Baria, wires that the Fifteenth Birthday Anniversary of His Highness Major Sir Ranjitsinghji, K.C.S.I. Maharaosaheb of Baria was celebrated on Thursday.

## *STATUE FOR SIR S. BANERJEE*

### *School Of Arts And Memorial Committee Come To Terms*

CALCUTTA, July 12.

It is understood that an agreement has been made with Debi Prasad Ray Chowdhury, Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, by Mr. D. C. Ghose, president of the Calcutta Improvement Trust as Secretary to Sir Surendra Banerjee Memorial Committee, for the erection of a bronze statute of Sir Surendra Banerjee, the father of Indian nationalism and maker of the present Calcutta Municipal Act, at a cost of Rs. 15,000/.

A further Rs. 10,000 will be spent for erecting a pedestal and meeting the expenses of the unveiling ceremony.—United Press.

## MADRAS SYNDICATE MEETS ON SATURDAY

### Dispute With Bombay Will Be Considered Fully

MADRAS, July 10.

Mr. R. Littlehales, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University interviewed by the "Associated Press" on the statement of the Registrar of the Bombay University regarding the withdrawal of the recognition of degrees of the Madras University, said that the matter in all its aspects and implications will be considered at the meeting of the Syndicate of the Madras University on Saturday the 13th instant, when a statement, it is expected, will be issued on the subject.—A.P.

# FILM FARE FOR THIS WEEK

'Mubarak' in "Life is a Stage" a Debaki Bose production to be shortly released at Roxy Talkies through Jayant Pictures.

## RICHELIEU CONTINUES AT THE CAPITOL

## "FRIENDS OF SWEENEY" (PATHE)—"BABY FACE HARRINGTON" (REGAL)—"RED MORNING" (WELLINGTON)

### "RED MORNING"

*At The Wellington*

A Seafaring Adventuress who shares the perils of the tropical deep with the staunchest and bravest men is the heroine of "Red Morning" the thrill-film of love in the Antipodes showing for the first time at the Wellington Talkies this week.

Steffi Duna is the courageous protagonist. With Regis Toomey as her lover, she sails a course of dangerous adventure in equatorial waters in her father's schooner. When the treacherous first mate Hawker scuttles the Papua with its dummy cargo to claim insurance, the girl escapes in a dingy to a tribal village where she is captured. She earns her freedom by saving the dying chief's son from snake-bite.

The story is as exciting as the locale, and presents a thrilling cruise into savage lands and waters with a dauntless ocean-bred young girl. When her father's schooner is scuttled by his treacherous crew, she takes the helm and sails into a course of daring action. Her hairbreadth escapes from natives, her pulse-tingling romance with a brave fighter, and their race to save a four-master from a dynamite blast lead to a dramatic and satisfactory climax.

An outstanding feature of the production is the authentic background filmed on location in New Guinea and other locales of the picture, obtained by two intrepid explorers, James Shakelford and George Dromgold.

### THE "SWEENEY" COMEDY

*At The Pathe*

"Friends of Mr. Sweeney," the feature attraction scheduled to open at the Pathe Theatre to-day, is a rollicking Warner Bros. comedy based on the hilarious novel by Elmer Davis, who has taken as his principal character a "timid soul" sort of person who is inspired by love, liquor and an old time colllege pal to become a raging lion.

Charlie Ruggles, in the role, blossoms out in a night as a big time sport and the terror of a band of crooks in some of the most ridiculously funny situations imaginable. It is a picture filled with thrills that is wound up in a smashing climax, in which Ruggles not only catches the bad men, but forces his boss, to whom he had been always obsequious, to give him the run of his business.

Ann Dvorak supplies the love interest in the leading feminine role as Ruggles' secretary who eggs him on to be a real devil of a fellow.

Eugene Pallette, the famous Sergt. Heath of the S. S. Van Dine screen plays, adds his share of mirth as the breezy Westerner who comes to visit his old college pal.

Dorothy Burgess appears in the role of a Greenwich Village type who is trying to drink the town dry; while Dorothy Tree has the part of a bogus Russian countess, who acts as a seductive lure for a band of crooked politicians.

Robert Barrat is a Russian Red who rails at everything and everybody, the while he sponges on their hospitability.

Berton Churchill is the hypocritical editor of a high brow magazine for whom Charlie Ruggles slaves. The cast includes Harry Tyler, Harry Beresford and William Davidson.

The picture was directed by Edward Ludwig from the screen play by Warren Duff and Sidney Sutherland.

### "BABY FACE HARRINGTON"

*At The Regal*

If you like to laugh—and who doesn't?—run, don't walk, to the Regal Theatre where "Baby Face Harrington" the funniest film of the year is playing. And not only funniest, but most original. It has no parallel nor comparison, because its star, Charles Butterworth, is unique among comedians. This is Butterworth's first leading role in a picture especially written for him. Although the picture principally concerns the exploits of the unsmiling Butterworth, Una Merkel shares honors as his wife. They make the perfect comedy team, these two, each with a different technique each balancing the other, yet both in perfect harmony. The supporting cast is especially well selected. Nat Pendleton plays another of his famous gangster roles his burly touchness in sharp contrast to the small, quizzical-looking man. Ruth Selwyn returns to the screen after a year's absence in the effective role of Dorothy. Harvey Stephens, whom we recently saw in "Evelyn Prentice" and "After Office Hours" is again suave and villainous. Eugene Pallette is perfectly at home in the role of "Uncle Henry" small-town police sergeant; Donald Meek plays the heartless Skinner; while Robert Livingston and Eddie Nugent are handsome additions to the cast. Briefly, the humour of the story lies in its situations. A small-town clerk becomes involved with one of the toughest gang's hoodlums in the country and is suspected of being chief of the gang. While police stage a man hunt for for his arrest, he is perilously the guest of the gang in their remote hide out. The surprise finish is calculated to push you right out of your chair. Raoul Walsh, famous for "The Bowery" and "Going Hollywood" directed and adds another hit to his long list of successes.

"CARDINAL RICHELIEU"

From "Cardinal Richelieu" which Runs for the Second Week and has been attracting Crowded Audiences.

### COLLEGE GIRL

*Seventh Week At The West End*

A visit to West End by one who holds all college girls in cheap estimation will prove highly edifying, as she will appear to him on the screen in an entirely another role. He will be greatly attracted by the acting of Miss Madhuri, playing in the role of heroine, aided by Raja Sandow and many other famous artistes of Ranjit Studio.

### KENTUCKY KERNELS

*At The Palace*

Laid against a background of sunny South, enhanced by Southern beauties, garden dances, gay melody and rollicking romance, "Kentucky Kernels" brings to the screen Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in their funniest merriest and maddest vehicles. Establishing a precedent in Wheeler and Woolsey productions. "Kentucky Kernels" boasts a plot, strong and intriguing, plus romantic and comical situations, in which the funsters successfully demonstrate their inimitable singing, dancing and funmaking. Their comedy is keyed to a theme melody, "One Little Kiss", sung by the stars Mary Carlisle, beautiful blonde leading lady, and Noah Beery.

The popular pair are seen as the two vaudeville magicians, who become involved in a family feud, when their ward inherits a vast Southern estate. Thus Wheeler and Woolsey inadvertently step into a busy feud with an opposing clan. When Wheeler falls in love with the daughter of the hostile leader of the enemy, Woolsey attempts to reconcile the foe. Then hilarious events are said to pyramid into a side-splitting climax.

### "BHARAT-KI-BETI"

*At The Krishna Talkies*

The royal picture "Bharat-ki-beti," which is being shown at the Krishna Talkies for the last 3 weeks, has become so popular, that the management of the Krishna Talkies are compelled to run it for the 4th week. Ratanbai, who plays the leading feminine role, has excelled herself in this picture. She is ably supported by an all-star cast. Dadi Sarkari, Hamid, Gope, Sarojini, Kamala, and Miss Ameerbai Karnatki, the famous songstress of Bijapur. The picture is produced by the popular Eastern Arts and directed by Mr. P. Attorthy. The story is interesting and instructive.

### "SHAHI-LUTERA"

*Second Week At The Globe*

Those who have seen Ajit Movietones premier talkie "Shahi-Lutera" at Globe Talkies last week, spoke highly about the colourful story the picture depicts. "Shahi Lootera" has a story which is quite novel in treatment and situations. This picture has a mighty cast:—M. Ashrafkhan A. R. Kabuli, Miss Amina, Kamlabai, Sadikalishah, Azurie, Mumtaz. The picture is extended second week at Globe Talkies.

Ratanbai in "Bharat-ki-Beti" Shown at the Krishna

### "CARDINAL RICHELIEU"

*Historical Film At Capitol For 2nd Week*

The popularity of historical films in Bombay is a tribute to the catholic taste of fans here. "Cardinal Richelieu" which has drawn packed houses at the Capitol for the past week, will be continued for another week to enable those who fear the rash of the madding crowd to see this historical drama under less hectic conditions.

Mr. George Arliss in the role of the great chruchman who confounds his enemies, dominates the film, but the romantic touch is provided by Maureen O'Sullivan as Lenore and Caesar Romero as Andre de Pons, a young noble.

To be transported to the Court of Louis XIII with its atmosphere of knavery and intrigue, is an experience for which we moderns must thank the enterprise of Hollywood. It would be a pity to miss such an excellent film, rich in human interest and magnificent in its settings.

"Una Merkel" in Baby Face Harrington at the Regal

### THE LIGHTNING WARRIOR

*At The Edward*

The last instalment of the above thrilling serial is the attraction at The Edward for the current week. The first part had proved a unique success at this theatre last week and had drawn packed houses. The role played by RIP TIN TIN, the wonderfully trained and intelegent dog-star of this serial, had drawn immense applause and admiration of the audience.

The attempts of certain white settlers in West America to detect mysterious creature, whom they know only as the "Wolfman" and of whom they live in constant danger, lead to many complicated situations. Several deaths under mysterious circumstances follow, including that of Scot, the dog's master. These deaths are attributed to the unknown "Wolfman". The story progresses rapidly through the most amazing drama. Action crowds action. The mystery develops rapidly, until it is possible that almost anv character might be the mysterious creature.

"Rin-Tin-Tin" In "Lightning Warrior" at the Edward

### "BLOOD FEUD"

*At The Minerva Talkies*

Minerva Talkies present this week an Urdu Romance from frontier "Blood Feud" a New India production released by New Theatres Ltd.

The picture is directed by Profulla Roy. Prithwiraj, Jagdish, Hiralal, Miss Molina and Kamladevi are included in the cast.

"Friends of Mr. Sweeney" at the Pathe

### SOVIET RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION TO 'QUAKE FUND

SIMLA, July 11.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached a total to-day of Rs. 24.16.270-7-9 and £8,313-8-8. The notable contributors include Red Cross and Crescent Societies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Moscow (Rs. 13.250); Mauritius Government Port Luis, Mauritius (Rs. 10,000) and Contribution of the Bettiah Estate, Champaran (Rs. 10,000).—United Press.

Nagpur.—The first meeting of the C. P. Delimitation Committee will be held at Nagpur on the 19th and 20th July.—United Press.

### HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY

The following is the report of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending July 6:

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 130 attacks and 54 death against 39 attacks and 18 deaths in the previous week. Belgaum district reported 52 attacks and 22 deaths against 3-0 in the previous week; Bijapur 49-16 against 12-4; Sholapur 21-10 against 16-6; Thana 5-3 against nil; Bombay Suburban 2-2 against nil and Poona 1-1 against nil.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 581 bringing the total since January 1st to 7,325.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency Sholapur district only reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths from plague as against 2 attacks and 1 death in the previous week.

The medical officer in charge cyanogas operations in Dharwar district fumigated 116 houses in Naregal village during the week. Fumigation with calcid is proceeding also in Borsad town where 1,597 rat holes were treated during the week.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week.—Kanara 150 attacks and 42 deaths; Belgaum 100-11; Dharwar 60-8; Ahmednagar 53-9; Nasik 49-8; Poona 34-4; Thana 27-3; Bijapur 22-3; Satara 21-4; Surat 17-17; West Khandesh 16-4; Bombay Suburban 15-0; Ratnagiri 14-2; Kolaba 11-1; Sholapur 10-2; East Khandesh 3-0; Ahmedabad 3-2; Broach 0-1; Karachi 2-2; Dadu 4-0; Hyderabad 1-1 and Bombay city 30-22. Total 642 attacks and 136 deaths against 726-164 in the previous week.

Primay vaccination and re-vaccination of adults is being resorted to in and around the affected areas.

"Vaccine Institute, Belgaum."—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts of the presidency during the week was 22,505

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight attacks and 6 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 8 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 6 attacks and 4 deaths and Bombay city 2-2.

### BRUTAL MURDER OF VILLAGE FOREST GUARD

NAGPUR, July 12.

A Dhamtari message says that the Forest Guard of Marwapathra, a village in the Tahsil of Dhamtari, was brutally murdered while asleep. The Malguzar of the village and three others suspected to be responsible for the murder have been put under arrest.—United Press.

### LATE MR. COVERNTON

*Bombay Govt.'s Condolence*

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"Government have received with feelings of the deepest regret news of the death in England of Mr. Stephen Harris Covernton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. Covernton came to India in 1905 and served in many parts of the Presidency proper and Sind with great zeal and devotion. He did excellent work as a district officer, and, on the eve of his sudden departure to Europe on medical advice, he had been selected to fill the important post of Commissioner in Sind. Just previously he had filled with distinction the posts of Chairman, Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, and Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. In June 1934 he was awarded the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of his valuable services. By his personal charm of manner and his unfailing courtesy he endeared himself to all with whom he came into touch and his loss will be widely felt and regretted throughout the Presidency.

Government desire to offer their deep sympathy to his brothers Mr. J. G. Covernton, C.I.E., and Mr. A. L. Covernton, C.I.E., and to place on record their sense of the severe loss his untimely death has caused to the public service of the Presidency."

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 12, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 11, 1354
Parsi: Behman 10, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
High Tide: 10-16; 21-18
Low Tide 3-02; 16-05
S S Mantua with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. Somerset Light Infantry, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

MONDAY, July 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

MUNICIPALITY AND CITIZENS

A public Debate will be held at Vile Parle on "Municipal Obligations and the Duties of Citizens" at the Goklibai, P. P. High School, Vile Parle to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee.

RELIGIONS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Math, Khar will conduct the weekly public class at the Batliboi's Institute, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and at the Math to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

SARVAJANIK GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL.

The Annual General meeting of the members of the Lamington Road Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava Mandal, Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday) in Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Chunam Lane, to elect the office-bearers, members of the managing committee and an Honorary Auditor for the year 1935-36. Only members who have paid subscription for 1934 are eligible to take part in election.

KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Vedashastrasampanna K.B. Varkhedkar will hold "Gita Pravachan", to-day (Saturday) in the Hall of the Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (T..S)


THE CAPITOL
2nd Glorious Week!
To-day & To-morrow
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Cardinal RICHELIEU
starring
GEORGE ARLISS
with Maureen O'Sullivan
A 20th CENTURY PICTURE
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
For one girl's happiness he would have changed the map of Europe!



THE REGAL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
HER HERO!
—but just a howl to the rest of the world!

1001 LAUGHS! The comedy riot of a timid soul!
Baby Face Harrington
with CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
UNA MERKEL
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture


## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Baby Face Harrington" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Cardinal Richelieu" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
SWASTIC—"Ah-E-Mazluman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Friends of Mr. Sweeney" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Red Morning" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Kentucky Kernels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m
EDWARD—"Lightning Warrior" (Serial last Instalment) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Musical Concert. By Miss Indubala 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. Children's Hour. 4-30 p.m. Indrachandra H. Dadhich (Stories in Hindi). 5 p.m. Auntie Beth and Uncle Dick. European Programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital. By Leslie A. Licefold, M.A., Mus B. F. R. C. O. European Programme. 7-30 p.m. "The Request Hour." A Programme compiled from listeners' requests. 8-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8-30 p.m General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9 p.m. Time Signal. A Variety Entertainment. Kanwal Movietone. Will Present. Miss Noorjahan of Lahore with their Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting. 8 p.m. The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet Gwladys Naish (Soprano). 9 p.m. England v. South Africa. An eye-witness account by Captain H. B. T. Wakeham of the first day's play in the third Cricket Test Match. Relayed from Hadingley Cricket Ground, Leeds 9-10 p.m. The Royal Review.* His Majesty the King reviews the Army at Aldershot. A descriptive commentary by Major J. B. S. Bourne-May. Relayed from Rushmoor Arena, Aldershot. 9-55 p.m. Dance Music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

DEBATE ON "THE DUTIES OF CITIZENS"

A public debate will be held at Vile Parle on "Municipal Obligations and The Duties of Citizens" at The Goklibai, P. P. High School, under the auspices of The Vile Parle Congress Committee to-day (Saturday) at 9-15 p.m (S.T.).

"THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM"

Professor S. G. Beri (of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics) will deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Unemployment Problem in its World and Indian Aspects" to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, under the auspices of the Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union.

SOCIAL SERVICE LECTURES

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "Social Service as a Career", and Dr. H. D. Khote, on "Water, Air, Food, and Their Effects on our Health" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Bohra Youth League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Zahyabhai Sh. Fazal Ali when Mr. S. K. Patil General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. will deliver a lecture in English on the "Spirit of Youth", at Nusrala Building Abdul Rehman Street.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a Public Lecture for the special benefit of workers will be delivered on "Shivaji Maharaj" by Mr. V. L. Kelshikar in Marathi at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Dadar Naigaum Cement Chawls.

WHERE THE MOSQUITO IS

The following is a list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending July 6:—
Haines Road, Clerk Road, Gunpowder Road, Nesbit Road, Mount Road, Sonapur Street.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of the Jamiat Shubban-Al-Muslimeen a debate will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) when Mr F. M. Baig will propose "Bachelors should be taxed" Mr. Yusuf R. K. Thaver will oppose. Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Moonis will preside.

# POLICE WAR ON GAMBLING

## Numerous Raids In City Result In Many Arrests

There was a large number of gambling raids in the city on Thursday night and Friday morning.

Eighteen persons including a woman, were arrested by the Bombay police in four successful raids carried out by them in different parts of the city.

The first two raids were carried out by the Agripada police. A motor garage situated at Arthur Road, Bombay, was raided on Friday morning and four persons alleged to have been found gambling in cards were arrested.

A room situated in Cement Chawl, Delisle Road 2nd Cross Lane, Agripada, owned by Sonubai Jaganath, was raided on Thursday night under a gambling warrant from the D.C.P. (crime branch) and four persons, in addition to the woman, were arrested. A large number of satta chits, marked coins and cash were also recovered from the place.

The biggest raid was effected by the Delisle Road police when they raided a suspected gambling den on the second floor of Dadabhoy Chawl on Thursday night. Eight persons stated to have been found gambling in cards were arrested. Out of these seven were released on bail and one remanded to police custody at the Dadar Court on Friday.

Another man, Shanker Daulat, who was arrested on a charge of satta gambling in the Delisle Road section, was also ordered to be released on bail at the Dadar Court on Friday.

# FIRE-WORKS ON FIRE

## Loss Is Estimated At Rs. 63,000

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 12.

Fireworks stored in a cement godown in the Seon-Trombay Road caught fire all of a sudden this morning resulting in a loss of about Rs. 63,000. The cause of the fire is not known. It appears that a Bhayya who was keeping watch on the godown was attracted by the noise of the flying crackers in the premises.

The Police Sub-Inspector, Shaikh Abdul Hakim soon rushed to the spot. With the help of two fire-engines from the Dadar Fire Brigade the flames were brought under control after 1 1/2 hours of fighting by the firemen.

Though the godown contains three walled sections containing fireworks to the value of 4 lakhs, the loss is only 63,000 of fireworks stored in one section. The godown is insured.

# ARREST AND RELEASE OF NAGARSETH

## Great Public Resentment In Anjar

BOMBAY, July 12.

With regard to the report appearing in the Press about the arrest of Anjar Nagarseth in Cutch, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, President of the Cutch Prajas Parishad, has received telegraphic information which purported to give particulars of the incident.

According to the telegram, it appears that the Nagarseth was arrested under four sections of the Criminal Code, including unlawful assembly, breach of public peace, and causing simple hurt.

The Nagarseth is reported to be a prominent and influential public worker in Cutch State, and as Mayor of Anjar he enjoys public confidence. His arrest was effected not at Anjar itself but on a wayside station between Anjar and Bhuj, namely Ratnal, while he was proceeding to Bhuj.

Immediately after arrest the telegram referred to states, he applied for bail but was refused though the alleged offences were bailable. It is alleged that the Nagarseth was taken to Anjar in an open cart in wet weather.

Four of his cousins were also arrested and their houses raided. The Nagarseth and his cousins have now been released.

It appears, said Mr. Mulraj, that one of the cousins of the Nagarseth had some quarrel in the Bazaar during the day. The Nagarseth did not know anything about this alleged quarrel and was absent from town.

The action taken against Nagarseth has caused great resentment and the treatment meted out to him is viewed as a personal affront against the Nagarseth who, however, after his release, has been advising the public to keep the peace and not to do anything to provoke the authorities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Under the auspices of the above Academy Khan Saheb Fyaz Husain Khan of Baroda will give a concert to-day (Saturday) at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, at 10 p.m.

# THANA MUNICIPALITY

## Term Expired A Week Ago But No Nominations Yet

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 12.

A week has already passed since the term of the outgoing board of the Thana Municipality expired on July 5 last, and yet there are no signs of nominations.

Yesterday's Government "Gazette" made no announcement and hence the presidential election has been further postponed by a week.

More than two months have elapsed since the triennial elections to the Municipality took place on May 4 last. The period is sufficiently long for the Government to take decisions regarding their three nominees besides an ex-officio member, who is the personal Assistant to the Collector.

Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, the outgoing president, and Mr. Cassumally Fatehally Thanawala, the two nominees having been almost decided upon, the hitch appears to be over the third. In this connection the names of Messrs. D. B. Reporter and G. S. Patil are mentioned.

It may be mentioned here that Mr. Narayan Vithal Sayanna, whose name was considered as a probable nominee, is said to have declined the proposed nomination.

The people of Thana are evincing keen interest in the presidential election, which cannot take place till the nominations are announced. It is likely that the next Thursday's Government "Gazette" will contain the names of nominees. After giving a three day's notice, the meeting for the presidential election will be convened by the outgoing president.

It is almost certain that the names of Messrs. W. A. Rege and N. B. Vadhavkar will be proposed by the two respective parties in the Municipality. Though it is difficult to say who will win in the absence of the nominations, the contest is sure to be most severe. A narow margin of votes will decide the victory, whoever is the winner.

Mr. Rege, a prominent pleader, relies on nationalist votes, while Mr. Vadhavkar, a Government pensioner, on the rest.

SREE BALARGAL BAKTHAJANA SABHA.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the above Sabha, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. at Sreenivasa Building, Old Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Bombay.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the school hall at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

# NO 'PRIMA FACIE' CASE

## Accused In Khetwadi Fire Case Acquitted

Finding that the prosecution failed to make out a 'prima facie' case against the accused in the sensational Khetwadi fire case, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, acquitted Somayya Katroo and five others, who were arrested in that connection.

The fire broke out in the Congress ambulance garage on the night of January 22, the day on which the City Municipal elections took place and the car, which first caught fire was used for election purposes for one of the candidates in the 'C' Ward.

The prosecution alleged that Somayya Katroo was removing petrol from the tank of a motor car in the Congress Ambulance Garage when the conflagration broke out. The other five are alleged to have abetted him in doing it.

At the resumed hearing on Friday Mr. S. M. Mankar an electrician, who was living in a building behind the garage, deposed that his room also was gutted and that all his belongings were turned into a heap of ashes. He had been to the garage a few minutes before the fire broke out. He saw some of the accused active and busy inside. He also saw a lamp and chimney in the garage. He then went to his room and immediately he heard an alarm of fire.

B. A. Deshmukh, a servant, in a firewood depot, which was also gutted during the fire, stated that he had seen some of the accused hurrying out in alarm. Two of them came out in an injured condition with their clothes on fire.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The following are the Week-end Fixtures:
Saturday—13th July 4-45 p.m.—Mahim sports vs. Portuguese Association, and 5-45 p.m.—Bombay City vs. B. K. Samaj.
Sunday—14th July, 4-45 p.m.—Portuguese Association, vs. G. S. Medical College, 5-45 p.m.—Bengal Club vs. King's Circle.

BLAVATSKY LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. L. B. Raje will conduct a Series of lectures in Marathi on every Saturday from 4 to 5 p.m.
He will speak on "Our Unemployed Men and Women" in Marathi to-day (Saturday).

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ.

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pandit Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on 'Superstition and Religion' to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

# Is Co-operative Society A Company?

## IMPORTANT RULING OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT IN "SHANTI-NIKETAN" APPEAL

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court heard the appeal of the Shanti Niketan Co-operative Housing Society and one of its members, Ramanlal Govindlal Shah. The respondents in the case were the heirs of Patil Amichand Kuberdas of Ahmedabad and the Secretary of State for India.

The appeal involved an important issue for decision—whether a co-operative society, registered under the Bombay Act VII of 1925 was a "company" as contemplated by certain provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

GOVT. NOTIFICATION.

In 1927 Government decided to acquire land for the Shanti Niketan Co-operative Housing Society of Ahmedabad, and a notification under the Land Acquisition Act was promulgated for the purpose of acquiring a plot of land which belonged to Patil Amichand Kuberdas. The latter objected, but his objection was overruled, and a notification was issued under Sec. 6 of the Act which read "when the local Government is satisfied that any particular land is needed for a public purpose or for a company, a declaration shall be made to that effect", and according to sub-section 3 of the Act, "such declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose or for a company."

Thereafter, the acquiring officer made an award of compensation.

The respondent, Patil Amichand took the money allotted to him under protest and made an appeal to the District Court on the point of compensation.

SUB-JUDGE'S DECISION.

Thereafer, the respondent filed a suit in the court of the Joint First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad for a declaration that the plot was wrongly acquired from him and should be returned to him on his refunding the amount due. The Sub-Judge held that the acquisition was not for a "company" or for a "public purpose", that the Shanti Niketan was not entitled to relief on the ground of acquiescence or estoppal and that the society could, at its option, pay a compensation of Rs. 9,377 instead of giving up the land.

Against this judgment the present appeal was filed in the High Court.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the appellant, Mr. U. L. Shah represented the respondents.

THE JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment Their Lordships observed that the case rested on the point whether section 72-A of the Bombay Act VIII of 1933 was retrospective in effect and legalised the acquisition proceedings in 1927.

Their Lordships held that the appellant Society was at present and on the date of the acquisition proceedings, a "company" within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act and, therefore, it was competent for the local Government to acquire the land on its behalf and the land was, therefore, vested in the local Government. The appeal, therefore, succeeded.

Their Lordships thought that the finding of the subordinate Judge on the question whether the land was acquired for a "public purpose" was irrelevant. It was for Government to declare whether it was for such a purpose, and they had not done so. Again the subordinate judge was wrong in refusing to give possession after he had held that the title still vested in the plaintiff. It would be for the District Court to value the land and to give compensation to the later owner, the respondent in the acquisition proceedings. In view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, Their Lordships felt that each party should bear its own costs throughout.

# In And Around Bombay

*(From Our Staff Correspondents).*

## An Evil Practice

The proposition of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi to enforce penalties against those who throw kutchra from windows and spit over pedestrains, which was passed by the Municipal Corporation on Thursday, is one with which every citizen will agree and to which he will give his whole-hearted support. There are few buildings in the city where throwing of "kutchra" or spitting from windows is not resorted to. At times citizens passing on the roads have very unpleasant experience when their clothes are besmeared with rubbish or dirty water. The practice is so deep-rooted that it requires the co-operation of all educated citizens to combat the evil. Stale rice, dal, dirty water and such filthy things are thrown in broad day-light on foot-paths and roads without the least regard for the feelings of the pedestrians. The Municipal Health Department would do well to take a few cases to court and publish the results in the press as they do in case of butter and ghee fakers, as a warning to others. But before they do so, they must see that receptacles for refuse are provided for the poor tenants by the Municipality or the landlords

## Mogaveera Mandali

On Sunday next the Mogaveera Vyayasthapaka Mandali will be celebrating their thirty-second anniversary at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, is expected to preside. The above institution, which is mainly composed of Karnatakis in Bombay, was started more than thirty years ago with a view to spread education and encourage home industries among the Mogaveera community. The main activity of the Mandali is the running of a night school in Fort area mainly to train students to be physically fit, mentally alert and morally pure. More than 200 students attend these night classes, which are being conducted very ably by Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, an enthusiastic young worker and his band of teachers. Besides running the night school, the Mandali run a free reading room and library, which has got a good collection of English and Kanarese books. The reading room gets several Kanarese periodicals and English dailies, which are taken advantage of by the Karnatak's in the Fort. This is one of the few institutions in the city, which have been carrying on very useful work silently.

# CONGRESS WORK IN THANA

## Programme Of Vigorous Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 12.

A programme of vigorous propaganda for the Congress in the talukas by means of paid workers was chalked out and decided upon at a meeting of the working committee of the Thana District Congress Committee held recently at Dahanu.

The meeting was convened on Sunday last at the house of Sjt. Kirtane of Dahanu specially to consider the letter received from the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for sanctioning the estimates of expenditure from the quota fixed for the various Congress Committees out of the funds collected on the occasion of the tour of the Congress President Babu Rajendra Prasad in June last.

The total amount collected in the district of Thana was Rs. 2,790. Out of the sum a quarter (i.e. 25 per cent.) has to be remitted to the central fund of the All-India Congress Committee and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. A share equivalent to 30 per cent. will be handed over to the District Congress Committee for propaganda work. The remaining 45 per cent. will be utilised by the talukas themselves each of which will appoint a paid worker to enlist Congress members and to see that as far as possible a large number of eligible voters for the election to the provincial legislative councils were enrolled in accordance with the wider franchise qualifications to be granted by the new Constitution.

In the absence of adequate funds at the present moment in order that the work should not suffer till the appointment of a district organiser Mr. D. M. Damle has undertaken to do propaganda work from August 1 next.

Decisions to this effect were reached at the meeting of the District Congress Committee to electrify the constructive work for the Congress in the Thana district.

# CONCESSION RATES FOR FRUIT GROWERS

## To Be In Force Throughout The Year

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, July 11.

The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Fruit-Growers' Association, Ravalgaon, informs the various members of the Association that with effect from 1st January to 31st December 1935, new scales of rates have been introduced and, as such, they are requested to avail themselves of the Railway concessions and the transport facilities offered to them.

These concessions apply to owners and nursery-men sending their commodities and fresh, green vegetables and Fruits from the following stations only:—

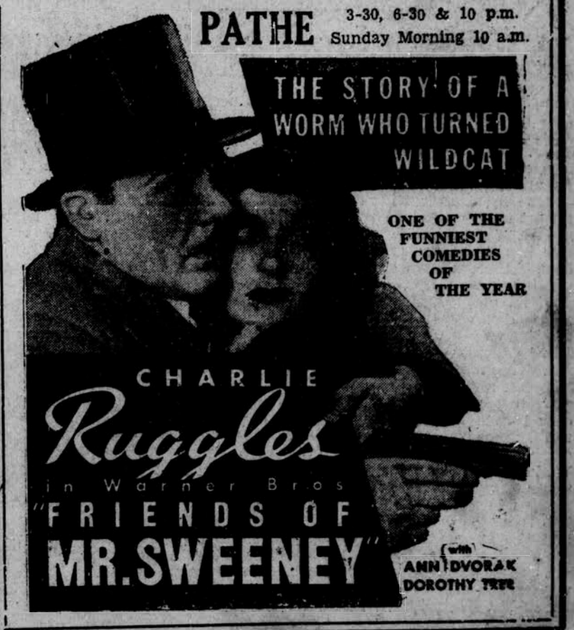
Manmad, sameet, Laselgaon, Ugaon, Niphad, Thergaon, Khekhadi, Nasik Road, Nasik City Booking-Office, Chinchwad, Shelarwadi Khadki, Palasderi, Poona Rey-Market, Poona Budhwar Peth, Poona, Hudupsar, Loni, Uruli, Kedgaon, Yewat, Dhond, Ahmednagar Kopergaon and Talegaon.

The reduced rates are as follows:—

1/4th parcels (at owners risk) rates for fresh or green vegetables and fresh fruits viz: Bananas, Chikoos custard apples, Guavas, jungle Plums (Bours), Singarah (teccoor or paniphul) and

1/2 parcels (at owners risk) rates for sugarcane, onion garlic, dry chillies and betel leaves.


PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1935

# UNWISE DECISION

According to our Special Correspondent at Delhi, the Government of India seem determined to re-enact the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Indian Press Act Amendment Bill before their expiry by the end of this year. He thinks, however, that, as the situation has considerably altered since these laws were passed, Government may not retain them as they are, but in any case would place permanently on the Statute Book substantial provisions of each Act. Reports like these have been current for some time past and may not be quite groundless. It has not been the practice of Government in India to forego willingly any powers to deal with political agitation. Moreover, the way the emergency laws have been enforced in various parts of the country strengthens the belief that Government are in no mood to repeal or relax them.

### No Justification

Assuming, therefore, that Government have decided to place the emergency laws in question permanently on the Statute Book, with but slight alterations therein, if any, we must say that Government's decision is extremely unwise from every point of view. In the first place the abnormal situation that was the occasion for the laws has entirely changed and given place to almost normal conditions. To attempt at this time to give repressive emergency laws an indefinite lease of life is only calculated to worsen the situation by creating fresh discontent in the country. Secondly, the normal laws of the country are drastic enough to cope with any emergencies that may be likely to arise at the present time or in the near future. We shall, of course, be told that, though the emergency laws will be on the Statute Book, they will be there only in reserve and would be enforced only in grave emergencies. But bitter experience in the past of the abuse of even such obsolete and unjust laws like the Regulation III of 1818 and of the Emergency Press Act even against constructive criticism of Government's Quetta policy has convinced the people that the very existence of repressive measures tempt most officials to resort to them even when it is not necessary to do so.

### Assembly's Duty

We feel confident that even the Moderates in the country will refuse to support Government's policy in this matter. As regards our Delhi Correspondent's report that an important commercial body recommends the retention of the emergency powers, we believe that it is a body that is dominated by British business interests. However, whatever vested interests may think on this question, the duty of all patriotic Indians, and of Congressmen in particular, is quite clear. And that is to oppose Government's Bills tooth and nail. It is quite possible that officials will take seductively of a reasonable compromise. But Bills like those in question are utterly unnecessary and dangerous and do not admit of any compromise. Whatever, therefore, Government may do by the use of their extraordinary powers of legislation, on their own responsibility, Nationalists in the Assembly should beware of giving the least support to Government in the matter. It was a disgraceful thing for the Assembly to pass the Emergency Bills three years ago, and the country has not forgiven that grave disservice to it. Let the present Assembly beware of repeating the betrayal.

# In True Colours

"Sir Samuel Hoare's statement," says a Rome message, "is welcomed in well-informed quarters as marking an improvement in the attitude of Britain." The Italian view, unfortunately, is quite correct. Britain has practically surrendered to Italy. And Sir Samuel did not hesitate to declare: "We always understood and will understand Italy's desire for overseas expansion." As a return compliment from one Imperialist country to another this is not astonishing. But is ugly in the background of the League Covenant and political morality. There is little doubt that Abyssinia is doomed.

Nor was Sir Samuel Hoare less disappointing on the question of the League. Sir Samuel re-iterated allegiance to the League, paid it eloquent lipse-service; but, as a British paper says, "when he approached what really is the crux of the present situation, as far as the League is concerned, judicious vagueness succeeded disappointingly to this forthright declaration." Government attitude—a criticism of which with his old time fire and fury involved Mr. Lloyd George in an incident with Sir Austen Chamberlain—was summed up by Mr. Morgan Jones when he said that Government were "vigorous and assertive in respect of smaller nations but when a blatant big bully appeared they ran away." And they ran away leaving the smaller nations and the League practically to take care of themselves. In this connection, it is significant that even Reuter found nothing other than a reference to the proposed cession of British territory to circulate to the world in the speech of Mr. Eden, who is the Minister in charge of League Affairs and collective security.

# Eastern League Of Nations

In his article on "A League of Asiatic and African Nations" published on this page Mr. K. F. Nariman makes a timely suggestion that the Indian National Congress should celebrate its Jubilee by, among other things, taking the lead in inaugurating such a league. An institution like this has long been necessary to defend the interests of Oriental nations. As Mr. Nariman points out, the idea was first definitely formulated by the Chinese leader, Sun-Yat-Sen. But he was too pre-occupied with more urgent problems to work out his plan and make even a beginning to give effect to it. Moreover it was hoped by many that the League of Nations, which came into existence after the World War, would do something to protect the interests of weak nations in the East or the West. But the hope was soon falsified, and the League was found to be too dominated by the bigger Powers to be of any real use to the weaker nations.

Sun-Yat-Sen's idea, therefore, was again taken up by several politicians in the East. In India it was vigorously championed by the late Mr. C. R. Das. But the Congress was too preoccupied with the internal struggle in India to give any serious attention to a big Pan-Asiatic scheme. The continued exploitation of large portions of the East by the West and the miserable failure of the League of Nations has once again led many politicians in the East to believe that it is essential to inaugurate a League of Asiatic and African nations without any further delay. It was probably as off-shoot of this idea that an All-Asiatic Labour Conference and All-Asiatic Educational Conference have already been held. As regards founding the proposed League, many feel that the lead in this matter is best taken by the Congress. India, Egypt and China, can by working in unison, make a good beginning in the desired direction. The Congress, as Mr. Nariman suggests, may will take the initiative in the matter.

## GANDHISM AND SOCIALISM

### Their Affinity

(By K. K. Vasudeva Namboodripad)

II

Gandhism lays more emphasis on the subjective side of existence than on the objective as does socialism and hence, some argue, it is more suited to Indian conditions which is a product of thousands of years of Oriental Civilization. This subjective attitude has done considerable good inasmuch as the advent of Gandhism to the arena of Indian politics was at a most opportune moment and it helped to check the growth of political opportunism. But over-emphasis on this subjective aspect has been decried even by the exponents of Advaita philosophy like Vivekananda, specially at a period of political slavery. So the socialistic attitude is only a growth of the Gandhism.

**Patient Reformation**

Another great handicap under which Gandhism will suffer in its practical application as a means of the liberation of the labouring classes is the fundamental acceptance of the leadership of the property-owners in the struggle for the emancipation of the former. This leadership of the possessing classes in a struggle for divesting themselves of their own possessions is self-contradictory by its very nature and is therefore bound to be halting and inclined to make compromises at every turn. But in the earlier stages this leadership is necessary, only in so far as the education and organisation of the masses are concerned and to make them capable and confident enough of taking the initiative and giving the lead towards the final stage of the process. Moreover Gandhism is a penitent reformation from above which when not well understood might easily degenerate into an egoistic patronising on the part of the possessed; they begin to think that they are giving concessions out of their generosity and benevolence and a spirit of self-complacency stealthily creeps in which mars the whole outlook and action. While socialism is a revolution from below: it is the direct establishment of a right, denied for ages. It outlines a process of struggle the leadership of which is in the hands of those who are to benefit by it. This alone is natural and the result will be more immediate and permanent while the Gandhian method will prolong the intermediate stages of the struggle and therefore postpone the final day of emancipation.

**A Half-Truth.**

"Socialism and Communism of the west are based on certain conceptions which are fundamentally different from our own. One such conception is their belief in "the essential selfishness of human nature". This is only a half truth. Socialism is, of course, based on the conception that the present society is essentially selfish and hence it strives to strike at the very root of it and build in its stead a new and entirely different social structure where the individual is trained to consider himself as part of a social whole. This is possible only by a system which believes in the ultimate goodness of human nature.

Moreover the Socialistic State with all practical equality in the social and economic spheres that is born of the conception and realisation of a collectivist society is the best sublime sublimate of the material and spiritual processes humanity has been subject to and hence it is the nearest approach to the practical realization of the Advaitic conception of the cosmos.

# LEAGUE OF ASIATIC AND AFRICAN NATIONS

## It Must Be Inaugurated In Jubilee Year Of Indian National Congress

By K. F. NARIMAN.

Except where there was a Kemal or a Sun-Yat-Sen or a defiant sturdy "Jap", to defend the rights and privileges of coloured people or protect Asiatic territories, half of the Eastern Hemisphere and millions of multi-coloured peoples, have, for years, been treated like mere tools and toys to be tossed about at the sweet will of Western Imperialists. The principal role and function of almost the whole of Africa and a great part of Asia is to provide a suitable dumping ground for European goods. The dumb millions, the original children of these sunny soils do not seem to count.

### A Tragic Tale

The recent history of more than half the Eastern Hemisphere, is nothing but a continuous tragic tale of land-grabbing, encroachments, appropriation and mutual assignment—a series of broken pledges and false promises. In these transactions, the interests of various Asiatics involved have never been consulted. China was partially saved because of the internal jealousies and keen rivalries between contending aspiring parties. It was a dog-in-the-manger policy! If we cannot possess such a valuable prize, we will not let any of our European rivals hold it; hence the only solution was to leave it nominally in the hands of Chinese, with so many external foreign restrictions and impositions, all foreign bosses constantly poking their noses into purely internal and domestic affairs. Japan has stood like an impregnable rock, because she has adopted Western methods of militarism and has become a greater expert in the use of Western weapons than their originators themselves. Turkey escaped a humiliating fate because, at a critical juncture she produced a saviour, Kemal, who repelled foreign hordes in the famous battle of Sakharia, that proved the turning-point in Turkish history. Since then Western Imperialists' eagle-eye has never turned to Istambole.

### League Fails

The League of Nations is precluded from going into the past history; on the contrary it is pledged to observe "status quo" since 1919. The result is that those who had grabbed before that date, are secure in their spoils. The fresh encroachments alone are sought to be prevented. No wonder the efforts fail miserably. Hitler quotes in justification numerous treaties and pacts, broken by his European rivals, and the Italian Signor pleads that his practice and policy are not different from those of any other great European Powers. He is only more frank, less hypocritical. Thus all protests and oppositions are silenced and the League is reduced to a fiasco.

### Pan-Asiatic Scheme

Our recent bitter experiences, particularly with regard to China, have demonstrated that it is futile for Asiatic or African countries and people to look for justice, equity and fair-play, to any foreign European international institution or organisation. Pacts, conventions and treaties are all futile and not worth the paper on which they are written. European International affairs are adjusted and settled wholly and solely as the solution suits and fits in with the existing European situation. The great Chinese Republican leader, Sun-Yat-Sen, after having tripped more than once, by relying upon foreign props, came to the conclusion that the only way to prevent this European inroad on Asiatic soil and Eastern rights and privileges, was to form a League of Asiatic and African Nations. He framed a scheme to bring all the struggling nations together, to make a united stand, whenever necessary, against foreign European inroads and encroachments. His plan was to adopt a uniform and universal measure for combined stand by all Asiatics and Africans against the aggression of European countries or nations, a Pan-Asiatic scheme. As trade and commerce is their main motive and support, economic sanctions would be the most effective weapon. In any case of injustice or hardship or victimization of any Asiatic or African people, all should unite and take a combined action till it made proper amends. That could be the only sanction compelling en-

(Continued on page 8.)

# Frankly Speaking

**THE NEXT VICEROY**

A "United Press" report from London suggests that Lord Linlithgow, who was hitherto regarded as a certain successor to the present Viceroy of India, is not likely to come, having already made too many business commitments. There is force in the reasoning and it is quite probable that, heavily burdened as he is reported to be, his lordship is not in the running at all. As to the possible successor, he naturally has to be a leading member of the Conservative Party. The present Tory Government would doubtless man the key posts of the Empire with Tories especially in the case of India on which is about to be inflicted a Tory "Constitution. And the choice, we think, will fall on Lord Londonderry rather than on Lord Eustace Percy. The Government would not like to part with their "Minister of Thought" and, in view of recent criticisms would perhaps welcome the opportunity of giving him a portfolio—symbolically enough of "Air." So far, however, as India is concerned she is not materially interested in the appointed, whoever may turn out to be the lucky person. His Excellency Lord Willingdon is supposed to be actually a "Liberal" in politics;

**UNSATISFACTORY ASSURANCE**

The letter received by the Indian Merchants' Chamber from the Bombay Government in reply to the Chamber's protest against the police raid on the trading hall of the East India Cotton Association, will scarcely allay the just grievances of the Chamber. The assurance that such an incident "is not likely to take place again" and that the "Chamber need be under no apprehension at all that the bona-fide merchants engaged in their peaceful avocations will suffer in future" would be justified if it had been accompanied by a statement of the measures that Government have taken to ensure the non-recurrence of such "incidents". And when the premises of a respectable trading concern are raided and its employees assaulted through the bungling of Government officials, an expression of regret was the minimum that Government owed not only to the East India Cotton Association but also to themselves.

**OVERDOING IT**

Under the present regime Ministers are as a matter of duty expected to dilate whenever possible on the great things the Government have done or are supposed to have done. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear Sir Shah-Nawaz Bhutto eulogizing the Government for their work in connection with rural and Harijan uplift. But even a Minister may overdo his part when he says that "it was ONLY the Government and their machinery that had improved the lot of the Depressed Classes." The arrogation of the entire claim exclusively to the Government may have been done unwittingly and the "only" may have been a mere slip of tongue. But who would agree with Sir Shah Nawaz when he says that Government welcome Gandhiji's efforts particularly when they recall the notorious circular issued by the Home Secretary of the Government of India?

**HARDLY COMPLIMENTARY**

The members of the Bombay Corporation hardly gave evidence of their civic alertness when they shelved the consideration of Mr. I. S. Patel's resolution supporting Mr. Bakhale's Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council to restrict the hours of work for employees in the city shops. As Mr. Patel pointed out, the bill was published in the Government Gazette nine months ago for the information of the public. It is rather strange, therefore, to find members of the Corporation pleading ignorance of the contents of the Bill and postponing the consideration of the resolution on that score. The City Fathers as such are expected to keep themselves informed of measures suggested for the improvement of civic life. As for Mr. Karanjawala's plea that they did not know how many people worked for twelve hours and where, it is common knowledge that the conditions of work which employees have to endure in most city shops and restaurants are far from satisfactory and the hours are very long. We can only sympathise with him if he does not know as much. In any case we cannot congratulate the Corporation on postponing on such flimsy grounds discussion of a question that concerns the health and efficiency of a large number of citizens.

**"RADIO AMATEURS' NEWS."**

The Indian Radio Amateurs' League was established in Bombay two months ago to stimulate interest in the science and technique of radio reception and transmission as well as to bring radio amateurs into closer contact with one another. To attain this object the League has just issued the first number of its monthly organ, the "Indian Radio Amateurs' News." There are already more than 12,000 radio licensees in India. The number is not very large considering the population of India, but it is large enough to demand the existence of a League of Amateurs and of an organ to give voice to their needs and enable them to add to their collective stock of knowledge of the radio. The first number of the "Indian Radio Amateurs' News" gives promise of satisfactory fulfilling this twofold purpose.

# -PRESS VIEWS-

### Only When It Suits Them

Our Simla correspondent states that "the Government of India backed Lord Lothian's proposal for direct election to the Lower House, but did not succeed in converting London to their view for the reason that the word given to Sir Austen Chamberlain could not be broken." If our Correspondent's information is correct we congratulate the Government of India on their action on the matter, but we should have been better pleased if the action had been stronger. It is, indeed, an intolerable position that in a matter in which the Government of India and most of the Provincial Governments backed by the whole of political India are of one mind, they should find it impossible to make their will prevail, just because certain powerful politicians in England happen to hold a contrary view. Whenever it suits their purpose, British statesmen in an official position cry out from the housetops that they have an invincible faith in the men on the spot. What becomes of this professed faith in a crucial matter of this kind? It is difficult to believe that the British Government could have adherd to their unsound and utterly undemocratic decision in this case if the Government of Indit had taken up a firm position, especially as the matter is one in which no British interests are directly involved.—"Tribune."

### Scrap The Pacts

The existence of unenforceble pacts and treaties threatens what little is left of international morality. Far better scrap the lot and leave the Powers to negotiate, from motive of self-interest, agreements and alliances which they mean to observe, at any rate when they make them. Before the war treaties were sometimes broken and alliances became obsolete. But it is only in the post-war years that there has developed a spirit of complete cynicism about them. For that we have to thank the well-meaning idealists of England and America to whom the securing of a set of signatures has seemed an end in itself. Perhaps it is as well that Great Britain made certain reservations before signing which were generally understood to mean that she would tolerate no interference in Egypt. For it is to Britain and to Britain alone that Abyssinia will have to look and if she comes to the rescue it will be because she is not prepared to allow Italy to control the sources of the Blue Nile.—"Pioneer."

**Mr. LLOYD GEORGE IN A "DUEL"**

**Britain's Attempt To Avert Calamity**

—Bori Bunder Minor.

We understand that the calamity WAS averted.

* * * *

The debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons was remarkable for several reasons.

Mr. Lloyd George sparkled with his old brilliance and said one or two rather stinging things about rearmament, war and the League of Nations. The League, he said, remains on the scrap heap.

Which annoyed many because England is of course still in it.

* * * *

Sir Austen Chamberlain, after a gruelling battle of words with the Welsh wizard, declared that Britain's clear course was to stand at the Council table at Geneva and say that she was prepared to fulfil her obligations. That would be a good pose.

It has also the added advantage of more or less effectively screening Britain's background.

* * * *

When Mr. Morgan Jones (Labour) rose to wind up for the Opposition, lights went out and the house was enveloped in darkness.

The lights evidently wanted to contribute an effective "atmosphere," "local colour" or whatever you may call it, (with the permission of Brother Vakil) to the protest against Britain's foreign policy.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare said, "We have always understood and will understand Italy's desire for overseas expansion."

And no wonder, such "desires" are quite familiar to Britons.

* * * *

"Italy could not remain at the mercy of Abyssinian disorderliness and provocative turbulence," declared Signor Mussolini, addressing the black-shirts on the eve of their departure to Africa.

Of course not. Sufficient unto Italy is the Fascist disorderliness and provocative turburlence thereof.

* * * *

"Girls worry far more than boys over home-work," writes a headmaster.

And it is wonderful how they leave the habit behind at school.

* * * *

"In spite of the efforts that have been made to diminish the number of outrages, the terrorist virus is still active and malignant" said the Governor of Bengal at a Police Force parade at Dacca.

Then he proceeded to extol the efforts in spite of which "the terrorist virus is still active and malignant" and called for a redoubling of them.

We don't think any comment is needed.

* * * *

Apropos of the Police raid on the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Government, in reply to the Indian Merchants' Chamber's letter, "feel confident that an incident such as occurred on the occasion referred to is not likely to take place again . ."

Why?

* * * *

**HOW TO LOSE INDIA?**

is the suggestive title of Mr. Ranga Iyer's new book.

His articles in the "Civil and Military Gazette" are probably illustrative chapters from it.

* * * *

Discussing unemployment, a Nagpur daily says—

"The United Provinces are said to possess the largest number of educated unemployed in India. Is it because they contain the largest number of universities?"

No. The universities account for the uneducated unemployed.

* * * *

Where is the man who has the power and skill
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?
For if she will, she will, you may depend on't
And if she won't she won't, so there's an end on't.

# "League Machinery Discredited"

## L. G. Apologises To Sir Austen After Heated Speech

### Debate On Foreign Affairs Provokes Exciting Duel Between Sir Austen Chamberlain And "Welsh Wizard"

**An exciting duel between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Austen Chamberlain was the outstanding feature of the Commons debate on Thursday, which ended in the "Welsh Wizard" apologising to Sir Austen.**

**Mr. Lloyd George made a fighting speech and said that the League machinery was discredited by Japan who frog-marched China from one province to another. "Co-operation has gone," he said, "only the great German air-fleet remains. The League of Nations remains on scrap-heap."**

**The Labour motion to reduce Foreign Office estimates was rejected by 236 votes to 40.**

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 11.

The debate in the House of Commons, was remarkable for the spirited intenvention of Mr. Lloyd George in defence of the framers of the peace treaty of which he said the harshest conditions were enforced, while the more equitable conditions were averted, delayed, and procrastinated and often trampled upon. The whole machinery of the league was discredited by Japan who defied the League and frog—marched China from one province to another.

Even Paraguay and Bolivia ignored the League and fought themselves to a stand-still. Germany flouted the League and Italy was doing the same. "Each time the nations congregate at Geneva to carry the ark of covenant into action they leave it in the hands of philistines."

**Grim Fact**

Co-operation has gone. The great German army and airfleet remains the League of Nations remains—on scrap-heap. Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Eden should realise the grim fact that all the elaborate machinery of disarmament has gone and the machinery of conciliation is discredited. They must begin afresh to devise something by which nations will stand to save civilisation from a great catastrophe.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who followed, traversed Mr. Lloyd George's arguments and evoked exciting duel between the two which terminated in Mr. Lloyd George apologising, because Sir Austen Chamberlain is the last person to whom I wish to be discourteous."

**Clear Course**

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that Britain,s clear course was to stand at the Council table at Geneva and say he was prepared to fulfil her obligations.

A complete blackout enveloped the house when Mr. Morgan Jones rose to wind up for the opposition when the lights failed Mr. Jones valiantly addressed his unseen audience while flickering candles gradually appeared in various parts of the house.

**"Too Late"**

Winding up the debate for labourites Mr. Morgan Jones said that government were too late with China, with Germany now almost too late with Abyssinia. Government were vigorous and assertive in respect of smaller nations; but when a blatant, big bully appeared they ran away.

Mr. Eden said: "If anybody thinks it is a feature of the British policy henceforth that a British territory should be given away when accommodation is sought, I emphatically deny the assertion." (Cheers).

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Sir Samuel Hoare referring to the nervous state wherein the war had left the world appealed to Britain and other countries to introduce a little more good nature common sense, and kindly tolerance into the conduct of their foreign policy.

Regarding the Anglo-German naval agreement he declared that it was in no sense a selfish agreement, but it would be of advantage to other naval powers, and would actually further the general agreement.

Mr. Lloyd George.

Regarding the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, he said that Government were trying to avert a calamity through the machinery of 1906 treaty, and the League had denied that it invited France to join a blockade against Italy, or that any isolated form of coercion against Italy was contemplated.

The labour motion to reduce Foreign Office estimates was rejected by 236 votes to 40.

## HOARE'S STATEMENT WELCOMED

(Special Cable.)

ROME, July 10.

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement was welcomed in well-informed quarters as marking an improvement in the British attitude.

Similarly the news that Britain was declining supply firearms to Abyssinia, which it is asserted, will have a salutary influence on the Abyssinian government.

## *BRITISH PRESS ON HOARE'S STATEMENT*

LONDON, July 12.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is accorded a mixed reception in the Press. "The Times" writes: "The speech clearly indicated one or two specific directions along which practical progress could be made towards the ideals of stability, justice and peace."

"The Morning Post" says: "Very little is left after this debate even of a pretence that the system of collective security or the League of Nations remain. Our only hope is that a sense of reality will come to this country with the manifest destruction of these illusions."

"The Daily Mail" writes: "Sir Samuel Hoare's statement is reassuring. It did not countenance the absurd clamour of the League Nations fanatics who would have Britain adopt a policy of pin-pricks against Italy."

"The News-Chronicle" says: "Sir Samuel Hoare's words on Government's attitude to the League are unexceptionable; but when he approached what really is the crux of the present situation as far as the League is concerned his judicious vagueness has succeeded disappointingly to this forthright declaration."

"The Daily Herald" says: "Sir Samuel Hoare declared Government's fidelity to the League, but apparently has done nothing to sound other powers with regard to their readiness to participate in collective action. Instead he admits the need of Italian expansion and speaks of the possible invocation of the 1906 treaty which would have divided Abyssinia in to spheres of economic influence. That is not the way to preserve peace. It is the way to encourage war. The only chance of peace now is loyalty to the League not only in word, but in action.—Reuter's Special.

FINEST AND BEST BENGAL KHADI

A. I. S. A. Bengal Agent's KHADI PRATISTHAN 396, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.

## CAN READ BLINDFOLD

### Indian Performs Amazing Feat Before London Doctors

LONDON (By Mail)

A Kashmiri Indian who claims to be able to read blindfolded was tested by prominent doctors in London on June 20.

Kuda Bux is 29. After ten years of study and concentration he says he is the only man in the world who can read without seeing.

Dr. C. Jennings Marshall, of Harley Street, bound Kuda Bux's eyes using:

Two pads of dough,
A thick layer of cotton wool,
Two rolls of bandages, and
Three table napkins.

Several people then wrote on a blackboard in Latin and shorthand. Bux, holding his left hand to his bandaged head, which was tilted back, reproduced the writing

SEALED BOOK.

Next he read passages from books and papers, including a book proffered by Professor E. N. da C. Andrade, of London University.

Professor Andrade explained that he did not know the contents of the book himself, and the book was sealed.

Two doctors examined the bandages as they were removed. They reserved their opinions.

Kuda Bux says that, following the study of hypnotism and psychology, he perfected his art by a process of "greater and greater concentration of the senses of hearing and seeing."

Kuda Bux will not take money for his demonstrations, but he has agreed to appear at the Trocadero Restaurant for a fortnight.

## HARWOOD LEAGUE

### Bombay Gymkhana Wins For First Time

The Bombay Gymkhana defeated the Staff and Departmental by 2 goals to 1 in the Harwood League on Friday and showed a decided improvement from their previous records during the season.

The game was on the whole of a colourless variety though at several points it interested and amused the audience. The Staff and Departmental had the best of the exchanges.

The end of the initial moiety saw the score at 0-0.

On resumption of the play the Staff made a concerted attack on the Gymkhana fort, soon scoring a goal. A little later, a swift movement of the Gymkhana right-winger, Barree, resulted in a goal, equalising the score.

The infringement of the handling code by Cooper, the Staff right-back, resulted in another goal from the spot kick and gave a lead to the Gymkhana.

Towards the end the game became rough and it was a surprise to many of the on-lookers how the referee, Bradley overlooked cautioning the Staff.

Comford, the Gymkhana right-back, was seen handling the ball in the penalty zone almost towards the close, but was not penalised, which would have given the Staff a chance of equalisation.

At close time, the Gymkhana won for the first time in this season by 2-1 by the odd goal of the 3 and saved themselves from the wooden spoon which seems now to be practically reserved for the Bombay City.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2 goals. STAFF-DEPARTMENTAL 1 goal

THE TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Comford: Ostler and Butcher: Love, Gowans and Arnott: Barree, Braat, Edden, A. F. Scott and Murray.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTAL: Pomfrett: Cooper and Storkes: Huxley, Pope and Turner: Healey, Holmes, R. Suppard, Borlez and Wombley.

REFEREE: Bradley.

TO-DAY'S (SATURDAY'S) FIXTURE.

DURHAMS L. I. and SOMERSET L. I. on the Cooperage at 5-50 p.m.

## *Players For Test*

LONDON, July 12.

Hollies who has met with an accident is doubtful for the play at Leeds in the Test match.

Sims (Middlesex) replaces Hollies in the Test match.—Reuter's Special.

## Germany As Disturbing Factor In World

### HOARE'S REVIEW OF EUROPEAN SITUATION

RUGBY, July 11.

The following is an amplified version of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on the European situation made in the House of Commons on Thursday:—

He spoke first on disarmament and the recent Anglo-German Naval Agreement. The agreement was in no sense a selfish one. Any agreement made with Germany had obviously to be of such a character that it would not prejudice, but further the prospects for a general naval treaty. There seemed to be overwhelming reasons why in the interests of peace—the main objective of British foreign policy—the opportunity that was offered should be seized. They had seen too many opportunities for disarmament slip away in the last fifteen years and each lost opportunity led to fear, unrest and greater armaments. Here was a chance to eliminate what had been the chief cause of embitterment between Britain and Germany before the War—naval competition—and to secure an agreement which on naval grounds seemed manifestly of advantage to other naval Powers including France as well. His Majesty's Government had no apologies to make for what was a practical and an all round contribution to peace.

AIR PACT

Turning to the question of 'air pact', Sir Samuel Hoare declared:—"We are anxious for an air pact accompanied by air limitation". It looked at first sight a simple affair, but five Powers including France and Germany had to be brought to negotiation and agreement and French and several other governments took the view that it was impossible to dissociate an air pact from certain other conditions of peace. "We have worked so long and so closely with our French friends in past years that it is both wise and right to take into account their very real anxiety for here you come again to another aspect of unity and peace. There are many Governments in Europe that regard the Centre and East of Europe as danger points. Certain of them go so far as to believe that an air pact separated from a settlement of other peace questions would make danger to East even more acute than it is. Whilst I cannot go to that length, I do none the less agree that a war started in Centre or East of Europe might—indeed judging by experience would—lead to a general conflagration.

HITLER'S ATTITUDE

This is the reason why British Government is most anxious to see Eastern and Danubian pact of non-aggression ratified at the earliest possible date. The German Chancellor agreed during the Stresa Conference that objection would not be raised to conclusion by others of pacts of mutual assistance provided that no more is expected of Germany than agreements for non-aggression and consultation and denial of assistance to the aggressor. The German Chancellor further stated in a recent speech that the German Government were ready in principle to conclude pacts of non-aggression with their individual neighbours and supplement them by every provision which aims at isolating combatants and localising war. The French Government notified the German Government that they accepted the German proposals as the basis of negotiation. I believe that the Danubian pact is susceptible of similar treatment. There is, therefore, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government now no longer any reason at all why rapid progress should not be made towards the conclusion of an Eastern Pact.

WORLD DISTURBED

It is now in the power of the German Chancellor to make a real contribution to the cause of peace which will remove the cause of anxiety from the minds of many Governments not only in Central and Eastern Europe, but in Western Europe as well. I would urge him to make it. I think indeed he would be serving his own cause by making it. He himself spoke very frankly in his speech of May 21. He will, I know, feel no resentment if we speak equally frankly. We here—indeed the world at large—have been disturbed not only by Germany's programme of re-armament, but also by certain other phenomena in modern Germany. None the less we have taken the Chancellor at his words and only in the last few weeks we have been given a practical proof of it by concluding with him a naval agreement. We thereby, as we hope, have taken a step forward on the road to reconciliation. But reconciliation like peace is one and manifold. Let him now, therefore, take the next necessary step forward and help in the negotiation of an Eastern and Danubian Pacts thereby giving a great impulse to the conclusion of an air pact which I know he desires.

Sir Samuel Hoare added: "It leads me naturally to the subject which I desire particularly to mention—the independence and integrity of Austria. Time after time we explained our considered view that Austria occupies strategically and economically the key position in Europe and that any change in her status would shake the foundations of European peace. For our part we wish to see all these questions settled and with that sincere intention for settlement let simultaneous discussion start upon them all".—B. O. W.

## NO SCIENTIFIC STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT

### Giant American Balloon Collapses After Inflation

(Special Cable.)

RAPIDCITY, (South Dakota) July 12.

The giant American balloon, "Explorer 2", suddenly collapsed after being inflated ready for a flight in the stratosphere and 3,750,000 cubic feet of Helium escaped. None were injured although the bag dropped on a gondola from which five men jumped to safety.

The cause of the accident is hitherto undiscovered but the possibility of the projected scientific flight which was the climax of a month's preparation in which the army air corps co-operated with the National Geographic Society has now been eliminated.

# Artificial Silk From Short-Staple Cotton

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S RESEARCH WORK

### Success Of Investigation Will Revolutionise Textile Industry

BOMBAY, July 12.

An important experiment to explore the possibility of manufacturing staple-fibre and artificial silk yarn out of short-staple cotton is being conducted by the Technological Laboratory, of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Matunga, Bombay, under the guidance of Dr. Nazir Ahmed, the Director of the Laboratory.

EFFECT IF SUCCESSFUL.

The investigation, if successful, will revolutionise the Indian Textile Industry and will also benefit the cotton growers by making the position of Indian cotton strong and independent in the foreign market.

In this connection Dr. Ahmed threw more light on the details of the investigation, in the course of a discussion with a representative of the "United Press."

Dr. Ahmed stated that India produces on the average about 3-1/2 million bales of short staple varieties out of which nearly 3 millions have a staple length below 3/8 inches. India consumes these short-staple variety to the extent of 2 million bales and to dispose of the surplus. India depends upon foreign markets like Japan principally, Germany, Italy France etc. As the question of producing in India adequate quantity of long-staple varieties is not an economic proposition, India depends upon Egyptian and American cotton for the purposes of producing medium and finer counts.

USE OF SURPLUS PRODUCE.

So, while the Indian Central Cotton Committee is making every effort to develop the medium and long staple varieties in the country it has felt, side by side, that an effective channel for the surplus of short-staple cotton will make India's cotton position sufficiently strong to be independent of the foreign markets. Besides, there are positive indications that artificial silk is becoming more and more popular and the basic material, namely, the short-staple cotton, is also on hand.

SOUND PROPOSITION.

As such, Dr. Ahmed viewed that it would be a sound proposition to divert a part of the surplus stocks of short-staple cotton for manufacturing artificial silk. He further added that this becomes even more important in view of the fact that, when the staple-fibre industry developed, the cotton mills could be adapted to use staple-fibre with a few changes.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.

Asked as to the way in which the Central Cotton Committee is investigating this problem, Dr. Ahmed said:—"We are at present proceeding on these three lines:—

1. To secure the necessary advice on the economic aspect of the question inasmuch as it is an economic proposition to use the "cellulose base" obtained from short-staple Indian cottons for the manufacture of artificial silk and staple-fibre.

2. To determine the cellulose contents of the different varieties of short-staple cotton which are ordinarily suitable for spinning, as also the cost of converting them into cellulose base. The work in this connection is being done for the Central Cotton Committee in England.

3. To determine the properties especially the strength and extension of the fibres made from "Cellulose base" obtained from short-staple cottons, cotton waste and linters. Investigations of these are being carried out at the Laboratory of the Committee at Matunga.

Dr. Ahmed added further that, if the results of these experiments prove encouraging, the question of installing an experimental plant for manufacturing staple fibres, converting them into yarn and finally into cloth, will be taken up by the Committee.

LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION

Questioned about the possibilities of producing staple fibres and artificial silk yarns on a large scale by starting factories, Dr. Ahmed stated this would depend chiefly on:—

1. The results of the present investigation. 2. The enterprise of the Indian Capitalists. 3. The production of such chemicals as carbon-bi-sulphide acetone on large scale required by the industry. 4. The extent to which the protection may be given to the new industry by the Government in the shape of levying import duty on artificial silk importations.

## *CROSS CONTINENT FLIGHT RECORD*

### *American Actress Flies From New York To Burbank In 18 Hours 20 Minutes*

(Special Cable.)

BURBANK (California) July 12.

Laura Ingalls, the former American actress, has broken the record of the cross-continent flight held by Amelia Earhart Putnam covering about 3,000 miles from New York to Burbank in 18 hours and 20 minutes. Ingalls is the first woman to fly non-stop from east to west.

## *YORKS BEAT KENT*

LONDON, July 12.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

KENT versus YORKSHIRE: Yorks won by 153 runs. Yorks 326 and 245. Kent 171 and 247 (Ames 84; Verity seven for 53).

GLAMORGAN versus WARWICKSHIRE: Warwick won by six wickets Glamorgan 239 and 89. Warwick 150 and 179 for four (Kilner 78).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE versus DERBYSHIRE: Gloucester won by 68 runs. Gloucester 250 and 208 (Stephens 65 A. Pope five for 48) Derby 233 and 157 (Townsend 52, Goddard four for 60).

HAMPSHIRE versus SUSSEX: Sussex won by ten wickets. Hants 153 and 314 (Mead 75). Sussex 4 and 45 for nil.

Ames 84 runs compiled in three hours included one six and eight fours. He played faultless innings and eventually was yorked by Verity whose final spell 7.3, 1, 13, 16 returned the analysis of 28.3, 11, 53, 7.—Reuter's Special.

## *HOLLIES STRAINS NECK*

### *Sequel To Friendly Wrestle With Team Mate*

LONDON, July 12.

Hollies badly strained his neck, while having a friendly wrestle with a team-mate. Hollies has been removed to hospital for treatment.—Reuter's Special.

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Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

# Plague In Shiroda

## A WOEFUL TALE OF ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE

### *Our Readers' Views*

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India" of 18th June last its "Own Correspondent" writes and attempts to create in the minds of the readers of that paper the impression that the District Local Board, Ratnagiri, took preventive measures in time and brought the epidemic under control. The correspondent's action is likened to the policy of driving the sheep by riding on a camel's back. The correspondent never turned up here from Ratnagiri to study the situation nor worried himself to get at the facts.

The facts are that no steps were taken for four months since the outbreak of plague, to exterminate the root cause of the epidemic in Shiroda nor to teach the people in the affected area how to combat the disease. What was done was the supply of vaccine injection and that too not in time. Due to all these reasons, the plague rats are still being found dead and the plague is still taking the toll of human lives. Last week two deaths by plague occurred and now the residents in the houses where these deaths happened and those round about them, are fleeing to other places and I am afraid they will, also carry the infection where they would go. During the monsoon it is not possible for these people to erect temporary sheds anywhere on the side, the lands having become marshy and hence they will have to go to the residential houses of their friends and relatives to find the accommodation in a room or two. Had the authorities taken the timely and adequate measures in due time or at least between February and April when the people were living in the sheds erected on the open fields, the deaths this week occurred and the form of the epidemic which now exists would have in all probability have been averted. The supply of anti-plague vaccine alone does not help towards killing rats, the root cause of epidemic. A serious campaign of educating the people by magic lantern about the preventive measures of killing rats, disinfection and innoculation, was the necessary method to be adopted but this has neither been done by the authorities nor has the epidemic been brought under control so far. Whatever preventive measures the people are taking, are mostly due to the strenuous efforts of Dr. Dalvi of Shiroda.

If the Collector of Ratnagiri had issued the orders to the District Local Board as the correspondent of the "Times of India" writes for all these measures, the greater portion of those orders were left unexecuted for about five months after the outbreak of the epidemic where is the good of issuing orders if they remain unexecuted? —Yours, etc.,

J. D. A.

Shiroda, 9th July, 1935.

## Registration Of Trusts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Two Bills are now pending before the Bombay Legislative Council, viz. (1) for the Registration of Hindu Charities and (2) for the Registration of Parsi charities. The first is kindly introduced by Government and the other will be introduced by Dr Muncharshah D. Gilder.

The unanimous approval received by the Hindu Charities Registration Bill is a most welcome sign of the great social strides made by the Hindu community, and will lead to the great economic uplift of that vast community. The ground for the favourable reception of this Bill was prepared for years past, by the intelligent and advancing press, both English and vernacular of this Presidency. That there was absolutely no objection to the Bill introduced by Government shows that in this matter of common weal, no partizan spirit was displayed and no conflict between the Government and the Opposition was shown. The fact is that the Mussalman Wakf Act, which has been successfully in operation for several years past, has accustomed the Presidency to the idea of registration and opened the eyes of all communities, to the necessity of the great advantages of such an Act. It is true that the advancing Mohamedans are not satisfied with the provisions of the Wakf Act and are preparing for further strides in the direction of appointing Charity Commissioners, committee or otherwise. In the meanwhile, however, the other communities who have lagged behind are now waking up to their duties, and there is no doubt whatsoever, that a penny saved is a penny gained and that the economic aspect of the Presidency will change greatly for the better, when the Charity Registration Act comes into operation for all the Communities.

The introduction of the Hindu Charities Registration Act by Government is coeval with the introduction by Dr. M. D. Gilder of a Bill for Parsi Charities Registration. A question might arise as to why two Bills have been introduced. The Hindu Charities Registration Act provides that it might be extended by notification in the Government Gazette to any restricted area on such a date as may be appointed in the notification, power has been reserved by the Government to extend the benefit of the Act to the Public Trusts pertaining to communities other than the Hindu and the Mohamedan. Rao Bahadur Kale proposed in 1928 to introduce an Act of this nature applicable to the Hindu community with powers to extend it to other communities. It seems that, the matter could not be carried further by him, and the Parsi community began to understand that the Bill might be opposed and might not be placed on the Statute Book. Consequntly the Parsi Federal Council, which had awaited long enough, drafted a Bill and sought to introduce it in the Legislature for the benefit of the Parsis. The Bill was discussed for many years and finally the Parsi Federal Council decided that a Bill should be introduced in the Council for the benefit of the Parsi Community. This Bill was handed over to Dr. M. D. Gilder many months ago. The Bill required the sanction of the Governor General-in-Council before introduction in the local council, because it has reference to fees and it involves expenses to Government. The sanction not having been received earlier, the Bill could not be introduced, prior to the introduction by Government, of the Bill now extended to the Hindu Community and called "The Bombay Public Trusts Registration Act 1935" extending to the Hindus of the whole of the Presidency of Bombay.

A question arises whether there is any material difference between the Mohamedan Wakf Act and the above two Bills. It may immediately be stated that there is no material difference in regard to the four principal points aimed at viz., the registration of all public or religious charities in regard to (1) the properties, (2) Names of the Trustees, (3) objects of the Trusts and, (4) annual audited of accounts.

We shall now examine some of the points of departure between the above two Bills which are pending, to show that the Parsi Charities Registration Bill is almost in a line with the other Bill introduced by Government, for the benefit, presently of the Hindu community. We may show that many of the sections are repetitions one of the other. The sequence of the sections sometimes differs, and the number of the sections varies a little. There are 26 Sections in the Government Bill and there are 18 Sections with sub-sections in the Parsi Charities Registration Bill. The material difference, if any is, that the Hindu Bill casts an obligation on the "Manager" of the Public Trusts, whilst the Parsi Bill casts the obligation on the "Trustees." There is no legal difference, because a 'de facto' Trustee would be a trustee under the Parsi Act as well, and so would include a "Manager." The accounts are to be filed within 3 months after the close of the year under the Parsi Bill and within 6 months thereafter under the Hindu Bill.

The only material difference is, that the Hindu Charities Registration Act applies for the present to public Trusts created solely for the benefit of the Hindu community, and have an annual gross income of no less than Rs. 2,000. The Parsi Act exempts a much larger number of charities, because it is sought to be made applicable to trusts the value of which exceeds Rs. 5,000, or the annual income of which exceeds Rs. 3,000. It is meant that if this Bill is successful in its working, it may be extended to include the trusts, with somewhat lesser income and the properties of a lesser value. The Parsi Act is more comprehensive than the Hindu Act in regard to the details of its applicability under Section 4. The Hindu Act is a little more explicit in regard to the powers of the Registrar appointed under the Act by the Government; while the Parsi Act makes explicit provision for an appeal to a Court, within whose jurisdiction the property of the trust or part thereof is situated, by any Trustee who is aggrieved by any decision of the Registrar under the Act. The Parsi Act gives details as to the "headings" which are required in regard to amounts set apart for the expenses of the Trust. However, in the Hindu Act Government has to prescribe the headings and so there is no real difference. In regard to the penalties, the Hindu Act prescribes the penalty of Rs. 100, whilst the Parsi Act reduces the penalty to Rs. 20 for a violation of the Act. The Courts having jurisdiction are the same for both the bills, and the daily penalty prescribed by the Hindu Act in regard to a trustee who contravenes the order is Rs. 50; whilst the Parsi Act reduces this penalty to Rs. 20. One more material difference between the two Bills is that Government have under the Hindu Act provided under Sections 15, 16, 17, for an annual contribution for the registration expenses of every Public trust and the establishment of the public Trust Fund for each district or area in which the Act is brought into force. In the Public Trust Fund are included the "Fees leviable" under the Act, contributions from Public Trusts, and any sums that may be donated from private society or Government or a local authority. These provisions have been introduced by Government and will be welcome to the public, who are aware that the public spirited persons and with them Government or local authorities may subscribe towards expenses of registration for the better administration of public trusts.

It will thus be seen that the two Bills, as aforesaid, are on the same lines and rather are conservative in their provisions and rightly so.

We earnestly pray that the two Bills will receive the support of the press and the legislatures of the Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

Navsari Bldg.,
240, Hornby Rd.,
July 12.

## "Homoeopathic Degrees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A "Doctor" contends in your columns of yesterday that Homoeopaths are ignorant in the branches of medical science. It is a sheer lie as the "Bengal Allen" and "R. C. Nag" Colleges of Calcutta have regular three and four years' courses with daily attendance and their students are equals of L.C.P.S. & M.B.B.S., practitioners, as they are given a thorough training in all the branches of Medical Science. Pure Homoeopaths are better medical practitioners than many allopaths as they cure cases regarded by allopaths as "incurable" wherever surgical operations are not possible. The very fact that over two hundred allopaths are practising -Homoeopathy to-day in Bombay is sufficient proof of the superiority of the Homoeopathic science of healing.—Yours, etc.,

"A LOVER OF HOMOEOPATHY".

Bombay July 8.

## RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

### Renewal Fees Must Be Paid Before Aug. 31, Says Govt. Communique

The Director of Information Bombay, write:

Owners of motor vehicles bearing Bombay registration numbers are again reminded that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and must be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to Motor Vehicles Dement, Bombay, with the renewal fee from now onwards between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday, on which day they will be received between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m.

The fees for the renewal of the certificates are as follows:—

Rs. 8 for a motor cycle.

Rs. 32 for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen, and

Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e., one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expire, i.e., 31st August 1935, or within 10 days after that date. If presented after the 10th of September next, full registration fees as shown below will be charged:—

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle.

Rs. 40 for a motor vehicle weighing 2 tons and under unladen, and

Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

PAYMENT IN MOFUSSIL.

'License Cards" (registration discs) "should not be sent." Motor owners in the mofussil are advised that, if possible, they should pay the amount of renewal fee into the nearest Government Treasury and forward the Chalan passed by the Treasury Officer together with the registration certificate to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay. Those who cannot pay the renewal fee into a treasury should send it to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, by "money order," mentioning the correct registered number of the motor vehicle concerned, in the money order coupon, to avoid all possibilities of error.

PARMENT IN CHEQUES.

"Renewal fee should not be sent in Notes or Coin" and the Motor Vehicles Department will not be responsible for any such amounts even if sent in registered or insured letters.

Cheques on the Reserve Bank of India, the branches of the Imperial Bank of India and on other Banks at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Delhi only will be accepted. Such cheques must be made payable to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The renewal fee or any part thereof should not be sent in postage stamps as such stamps will not be accepted by the Motor Vehicles Department.

Registration certificates of motor owners residing outside the City of Bombay will be sent after renewal to the District Superintendent of Police, concerned for delivery. It is therefore essential that owners should intimate their correct addresses to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, when forwarding certificates for renewal.

## AVOID VENAL INSPECTORS

### "Weights And Measures" Rules Should Not Hamper Trade

The following are excerpts from the letter of Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department in connection with the Rules under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932:—

It appears that the manner in which it is proposed to secure uniformity of weights and measures is exercising considerable and legitimate discontent and my Committee would, therefore, request that the Rules for securing effective results under this Act should be reconsidered in consultation with the trade and whenever they are found to be impracticable or wherever they are framed without knowledge of the existing practices prevalent in the trade, they should be modified.

My Committee feel that the success of this measure depends on the willing co-operation of the bulk of the traders who are interested in securing the full integrity of weights and measures used and the Rules which are intended to penalise "mala fide" merchants should not be such, nor should they be administered in such a manner, as to interfere in the legitimate pursuit of trade by the commercial community.

WANTED TRIED INSPECTORS.

My Committee strongly recommend that the Inspectors should be selected carefully from higher grade and should be men of tried reliability and that the process of inspection, at all events, during the first year of the operation of this Act, be carried on as far as possible, through the Associations concerned and in the presence of reputable merchants belonging to the Associations so as to eliminate the possibility of venal inspectors creating a reign of terror in business circle.

The objection of the commercial community in regard to the shape and suitability of the weights is one which, it would be unwise for Government to ignore. The objection of the Associations to the Stamping charges seems to be one which cannot be brushed aside. My Committee would recommend to Government, not merely not to seek any profit on the Stamping of weights, but, if necessary, to undertake to stamp them free of charge; at any rate, to charge the merchants only the absolute minimum out of pocket.

## GENNINGS FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL

The Governor has nominated Mr. J. F. Gennings, to be an additional member of the Legislative Council for the purpose of Bill No. XXIII of 1934 (A Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing introduced in the Council.

SIMLA, July 12.—Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Brulker, who had come here to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Medical Council left to-day for Calcutta and Bombay respectively.—United Press.

## HELP QUETTA VICTIMS

### Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala's Appeal

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala writes:—The monstrous tragedy of Baluchistan, that little country hidden away among the giant rocks of the north-west, must surely awaken us all to the solemn fact that life with all its hopes and aspirations, pleasures and pains, hangs by a mere thread.

Perhaps it is difficult for Bombay to realise in all its rush and bustle of commercial greed, in all its paltry differences of race, creed and politics, that some day we may also have to face some such catastrophe.

We have much to be thankful for. Let us, therefore, show our gratitude by mustering strong to a man, and let us, all meet on the glorious common ground of charity and goodwill and give our mite to poor unfortunate Quetta on July the 15th.

Collections will be made in all Wards of the city and suburbs, and in houses, offices, bazaars, shops, streets, stations, clubs, gymkhanas, theatres and cinemas. Those collecting on the 15th will all wear distinctive badges composed of a black cat with an upright tail and yellow eyes. I appeal to you all to do your best for the poor suffering survivors of Baluchistan. The dead are beyond us, but the living are with us. Let us, therefore all remember them on the 15th and give!

The proceeds of the collection will be divided equally between the Viceroy's Fund and Rajen Babu's Congress Fund.

## MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND EXCEEDS LAKH

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 100,061-9-4.

ACCOUNT NO. I.

The officers and staff of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. at Radio House, C. T. Office, and Kirkee and Dhond Beam Stations (through Mr. R. M. Chinoy) Rs. 659; The Students of the Grant Medical College Rs. 280; Amounts below Rs. 100: Rs. 66.

ACCOUNT NO. II.

Amounts below Rs. 100, Rs. 501; Total Rs. 101,578-9-4.

The sum of Rs. 75 on account of donation from Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha on the 11th ultimo has been transferred from No. 1 Account to No. II Account at his request.

## RS. 1,000 MISSING FROM DELHI KOTWALI

### Suspected Head Constable Released On Bail

DELHI, July 10.

An embezzlement of Rs. 1,000 in the accounts of the Malkhana of the City Kotwali was recalled to-day, when the suspect, head constable Nisar Ahmad, was released on a bail of Rs. 4,000 by the City Magistrate.

It may be remembered that a man went to claim his property including Rs. 1,000 in cash which the police took possession of and deposited in the Malkhana when the former was arrested. It was found that the sum of Rs. 1,000 was missing. An enquiry was set afoot and head constable Nisar Ahmad was taken into custody. He was released on bail to-day. United Press.

## LEAGUE OF ASIATIC & AFRICAN NATIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

ough to bring the most powerful European State to terms with the weakest of Asiatic or African States.

### *Let Congress Lead*

The idea seemed to be so feasible and practical that it appealed to the great Bengal leader, C. R. Das, and he seriously contemplated taking an initiative in the matter. If the National Congress takes a lead in the matter and invites representative nationalists from various Asiatic and African countries in a preliminary Conference, I am sure the call will be readily and willingly responded to. The time is quite opportune. Let that be the Jubilee-gift of the Congress to the struggling coloured nations of the world. Besides the Abyssinian outrage has given a fresh occasion for seriously contemplating some united measure of defence and protection. Let that be the first International item in the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Congress:—a League of all Asiatic and African Nations, an Institution more real, sincere and effective that the so-called League of Nations in the West, a Defender of Asiatic honour, Protector of Asiatic rights.

# Have You Helped Baluchi Refugees?

## If Not, Send Your Donation To Us Quickly

**The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds. We remitted a sum of Rs. 10 000 out of the Three Paper Fund to Babu Rajendra Prasad. We trust our readers will enable us to send another instalment of Rs. 10,000 soon.**

**In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.**

**The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.**

**The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.**

**All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."**

**Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.**

## *THREE PAPERS' QUETTA FUND*

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 12-7-35 is as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | 18,719 | 9 |
| A Sympathiser from Santa Cruz through C. V. Yogi | 4 | 0 |
| Collection from Indian Residents of Djibouti, G. M. Mohmedally & Co. and Nathoobhai Mulji as below: | 528 | 1 |
| Seth G. M. Mohmedally & Co. | 101 | 0 |
| Seth Cawasji Dinshaw & Bros. | 25 | 0 |
| Seth Nathoobhai Mulpi | 51 | 4 |
| Seth Sunderji Maneckchand | 31 | 4 |
| Seth Laxmichand Bhagwandas & Co. | 25 | 0 |
| Seth Jamnadas Harakhchand | 15 | 0 |
| Seth Morarji Vachhraj | 15 | 4 |
| One Gentleman | 20 | 0 |
| Seth Jagjivan Sobhagchand | 11 | 4 |
| Seth Liladhar Sobhagchand | 8 | 4 |
| Seth Parshottam Judanji | 15 | 0 |
| Seth Bhurabhai Sunderji | 20 | 0 |
| Seth Popatlal Vanmali | 5 | 4 |
| Seth Maganlal Muichand | 7 | 4 |
| Seth Kanji Morarji | 5 | 4 |
| Seth J. J. Kothari & Co. | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Tribhovan Laxmichand | 5 | 4 |
| Seth Habib Hasan | 5 | 4 |
| Seth Ebrahim Arab | 5 | 4 |
| Seth Hirachand Haridas | 5 | 4 |
| Seth Jusab Junus | 2 | 8 |
| Seth Tulsidas Vithaldas | 11 | 4 |
| Seth Mulchand Vithalji | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Pratapraj Manekchand | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Chunilal Narandas | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Ranchhoddas Devkaran | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Dawood Ababakar | 1 | 4 |
| Seth Gokaldas Shamji | 2 | 0 |
| Seth M. Mohmedally | 2 | 0 |
| Seth S. Kamruddin | 3 | 0 |
| Seth Amratlal Ramchand | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Pranjivan Nanji | 10 | 0 |
| Seth Ghelaram Keshavji | 10 | 0 |
| Seth Shankerlal Jethabhai | 10 | 0 |
| Seth Harkisan Jechand | 5 | 4 |
| Seth Keshavlal Nagji | 10 | 0 |
| Seth Chhotalal Vanichand | 10 | 0 |
| Seth Chunilal Amritlal Parekh | 10 | 0 |
| Seth Nanalal Trambaklal | 7 | 4 |
| Seth Kantilal Laxmichand | 7 | 4 |
| Seth Maganlal Bhagwanji | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Manilal Anandji | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Chunilal Hansraj | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Prabhudas Vachhraj | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Babubhai Harji | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Girjishanker Mavji Bhatt | 5 | 4 |
| Seth Bhogilal Chhotalal- | 2 | 0 |
| Seth Khimchand Narbhera m | 1 | 4 |
| Seth Nyalchand Jivraj | 1 | 4 |
| Seth Pranlal Popatlal | 1 | 4 |
| One Gentleman | 1 | 4 |
| Seth Ratilal Virchand | 1 | 4 |
| Seth Tribhovandas Vithaldas | 1 | 4 |
| Bhai Velji Virji | 1 | 4 |
| Bhai Hirabhai Kalidas | 1 | 4 |
| Sha Mohanlal | 1 | 4 |
| Seth Lalji Mulji 10 franc | 1 | 13 |
| One Gentleman | 2 | 0 |
| Bhatt Narotamdas | 5 | 0 |
| | Rs. 528 | 1 |
| Mohanlal Amathalal Parekh | 5 | 0 |
| C. S. R. Chandar, Latur | 1 | 0 |
| P. Pavri Esq., Adyar, Madras | 5 | 0 |
| Dr. J. K. Kamdar, Matunga | 10 | 0 |
| M. K. | 100 | 0 |
| K. B. Daruwalla, Esq. | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Chaturlaxmi Natavarlal Chinoy | 25 | 0 |
| Mrs. Vasantkanta Ramanlal Mehta | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. Krishnalal Chunilal Gandhi | 2 | 0 |
| M. P. D. | 1 | 0 |
| Laxmanrao T. Devasthali | 2 | 0 |
| J. L. S. through C.V. Jogi | 5 | 0 |
| Habib R. Parpia, Esq. | 25 | 0 |
| Minoo Mill Supply Co. | 15 | 0 |
| A Parsee Lady Sympathiser | 5 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 19,459 | 10 |

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# Redistribute World Tonnage

## INDIA'S SHIPPING CLAIM

## Rationalisation Must Meet Nation's Maritime Needs, Says Walchand

Seth Walchand Hirachand in a speech on Tonnage Rationalisation at the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce said:—

Lord Essendon has referred to the part the International Chamber of Commerce took in the past in attempting to solve the difficulties of the world's shipping industry. That confirms the contentions I urged on Wednesday last at the group meeting, for this Congress to take more than merely a watching interest in this difficult problem.

As regards what is meant by "Rationalisation", I am not in agreement with the definition which Lord Essendon gives us. We are told that rationalisation means the rational organisation of an industry, by adjusting supply to demand in such a way, as to prevent the forcing down of prices to an uneconomical level

From the scheme which Lord Essendon goes on to explain in some details, it appears that when he refers to adjusting supply of tonnage to demand, he takes into account only the existing supply and not the potential supply; this latter constitutes an important element of excess of supply; which must and will continue to threaten the peace and prosperity in the shipping industry. The excess supply in shipping falls under two headings: "A," the existing supply and "B" the increase which is likely to affect the shipping industry as a result of some of the maritime countries wanting a share in this important key industry.

WORLD TONNAGE

Taking the first "A" statistics show that the world tonnage of vessels of 2,000 tons gross and over, available for the ocean international trade, increased from the pre-war figure of about 23 1/2 million tons, to about 46 1/2 millions in 1933-34. As against this the quantum of international trade fell 3 per cent from 1913 to 1933. The effect of this supply of tonnage over demand has become more aggravated by the increased carrying capacity of the vessels. This increase of nearly 23 millions gross tons over the pre-war figure, may be attributed to measures adopted by various countries to add to their existing merchants shipping. The following figures will show that over 13 million tons out of the total increase of 23 millions is accounted for by some of the larger maritime countries:

| | Pre-War | 1933/34 |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 12,139,000 | 15,456,000 |
| United States | 549,000 | 3,923,000 |
| France | 820,000 | 2,816,000 |
| Italy | 611,000 | 2,555,000 |
| Norway | 539,000 | 3,117,000 |
| | 14,658,000 | 27,869,000 |

I have not included countries like Japan and Holland, which have also increased their tonnage considerably, as I have not been able to obtain the figures for their pre-war tonnage; the fact, however, stands out very conspicuously that the larger maritime countries have adopted measures of state assistance in some shape or other and thereby swelled their already large tonnage.

LEGITIMATE CLAIMS.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in its annual report for 1932 explains the object underlying such measures which are responsible for the enormous disparity between the volume of traffic and the carrying capacity of shipping, as being largely due to the intervention of Governments for political and not commercial reasons in shipbuilding or in operations of shipping services. If this explanation is well founded, there can be no reasonable hope for working any scheme of rationalisation with any measure of success unless and until this increase, unwarranted by legitimate commercial or economic requirements of the country, is definitely checked and curtailed. The national shipping of such countries has acquired proportions which are considerably and unreasonably beyond the requirements of their own foreign trade and infringes upon the trades which other countries can and do more legitimately claim. Thus, while on the one hand there are countries which have been adding to their already large shipping for reasons other than purely economic on the other hand there are those whose national merchant shipping is highly inadequate to their requirements and with whom this development has come to be an urgent economic necessity. This latter are the maritime countries whose efforts to develop their existing inadequate merchant shipping must be recognised as perfectly legitimate and which Lord Essendon in his speech and in his scheme has ignored.

REDISTRIBUTE WORLD TONNAGE.

While it is incumbent to impose restrictions and even cuts upon the larger maritime countries, it would be grossly unfair to expect the countries with inadequate national shipping to submit to any such restrictions. On the other hand, the legitimate claims of the latter must be provided for by redistribution of the existing world tonnage. An adequate mercantile marine is necessary for the economic independence of a country. The economic interests of a country either in export or import trade are better served and safeguarded by the country's national shipping. Ocean freights paid to non-national vessels represent so much national wealth drained from the country.

DRAIN FROM INDIA.

Taking the case of India, which is exporting mainly raw agricultural produce, 10 per cent of the value of the trade would fairly represent the annual freight bill, but even on a very conservative basis of 7-1|2 per cent, India has to bear annually a freight burden of nearly 8-3|4 million pounds sterling in respect of her import trade alone. As against this, India's share of India's national shipping in her foreign sea borne trade is barely 2 per cent and this will serve to give an idea of the colossal drain of national wealth in the shape of freight which the Indian consumer pays to non-Indian shipowners.

Further there is the historical background which makes Indian people keenly conscious of the present state of their shipping and ship-building industries, which from the height of world supremacy have been reduced to practically nothing as a result of Flag Penalisation against India-built ships and Indian shipping under the British navigation laws.

It was not the transition from wood to steel or from sail to steam that brought about the extinction of the Indian shipping and ship-building industries, but the restrictions imposed upon them under the Navigation Laws of England. India with her large maritime trade cannot be denied her legitimate share in the carrying of it. 'Indian shipping is recognised to be entirely distinct from British shipping and the two serve entirely different and not infrequently even conflicting interests. India's claim for the development of her national shipping has to be considered on its own merits.'

So with other countries which for some reason or another have been precluded from developing their national shipping adequately to serve their economic requirements and unless any proposal for rationalisation is based upon the principle of an equitable redistribution of world maritime trade, recognising the right of every country to its due participation in the world maritime trade, the unreasonable scramble which has brought the shipping industry to its present precarious plight will continue to hang like a burdensome millstone impeding any attempt of the shipping industry to rise from the depths to which it has fallen. You cannot disregard the live element and the justice of the claim of the countries concerned.

RETRIBUTION JUSTIFIED.

Lord Essendon repeatedly told us in his speech that the less Government's interference there is, the better, but unless the proposed scheme is based on an equitable basis of redistribution, I am afraid there must be and there will be Government intervention. Such a basis will ensure avoidance of Government interference, for if you disregard claims of such countries it is only natural for them, to press their Government to resort to measures even of Flag Discrimination, with a view to develop their national shipping. Such a resort to retaliation by means of Flag Discrimination is referred to in a statement prefacing the International Chamber's report on "Barriers" to Maritime Navigation, where it is stated that:

"The existence of any extraneous conditions which in effect prevent or obstruct the national shipping of a country from such participation must be seriously deprecated as hindering freedom of trade and resulting in retaliation."

All I am asking is that in considering the present difficulties of the shipping industry, unless the claims of maritime nations with inadequate shipping are taken into account, they will be driven to resort to other measures for developing their national shipping and let it not be forgotten, that those countries which are now crying for freedom of maritime trade, developed their shipping supremacy by the very measures of Flag Discrimination which they now loudly deprecate.

# COCHET'S DECISION

### Bears Own Expenses Of Tennis Tour

### RESTRICTIONS DEPRECATED

MADRAS, July 10.

"As a professional I am quite free and can concentrate solely on tennis and make the best of it", observed Henry Cochet, the well-known French professional, who arrived in Madras this morning from Colombo, in an interview to the "Associated Press". Cochet is now on a world propaganda tour on behalf of French tennis for which he has got the support of French Government, though the tour expenses are a borne by himself.

It is six months since he left Paris and he hopes to finish the tour in about sixteen months. He plays exhibition matches, gives lectures and displays films all about tennis. This is the second world tour he is making the first one being five years ago as an amateur member of the French tennis team. "As amateur", he added, "one is obsessed with ever so many things while to-day I feel more at liberty and can devote my full time and attention to tennis and give the best of myself". He deprecated the restrictions on professionals meeting amateurs as being against the best interests of the game, though the same is permitted in golf and other sports.

Discussing the merits of individual players Cochet placed Perry at the top among the amateurs, but said Perry could scarcely touch the form of Tilden. Incidentally he pointed out that the hardest fight he ever had in his tennis career so far was in 1926 against Tilden when he won—an event which he said would remain in his memory as green as ever.

**Vines Is World's Best**

He ranked Vines as the best player in the world to-day while Mrs. Wills Moody is according to him the best player among the ladies.

Cochet is leaving this noon for Bangalore where he will participate in exhibition matches arranged for him. He comes back to Madras on the 13th, and plays a couple of similar matches here with Ramsewak, the well-known tennis professional of Allanabad. He then returns to Colombo where he plays next week.—A.P.

## *EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION*

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Indian delegates (Sir Abdur Rahim, Messrs. B. K. Basu, K. Gauba, D. Lahiri Choudhury, and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir) to the Empire Parliamentary Association Conference have all arrived and are already inundated with numerous invitations. A big programme including visits for sightseeing has been arranged.

It is understood that informal conversations on the Ottawa Pact and the right of Indian Legislature to levy tariffs will be discussed between individual members of the delegation and the president of the Board of Trade and the Indian Secretary.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who is not on the delegation, will be in frequent touch with the members, in connection with these conversations. —United Press.


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## *MUSEUM WINS IRISH DERBY*

### *Sir Victor Sassoon's Colt Entered For Eclipse Stakes*

DUBLIN, (By Mail.)

Museum, ridden by S. Donoghue, won the Irish Derby at The Curragh. Museum, who had won the Irish Two Thousand Guineas at odds of 100 to 1, was a 100 to 8 chance for the Derby. Details:—
Sir V. Sassoon's MUSEUM, 9-5 S. Donoghue 1
Sir T. Dixon's LISTOI, 8-12 J. Taylor 2
Mr. R. J. Duggan's SMOKELESS, 9-1, E. Gardner 3
Also ran: African Lily (Joe Canty). Parisian (M. Wing), Coup de Roi (T. Burns), Cabinteely (J. Moylan), Without Benefit (T. Whitehead).

(Winner trained by J. Rogers, in Ireland.)

Betting: 5 to 4 against Smokeless. 2 to 1 Arican Lily. 8 to 1 Coup de Roi, 100 to 8 each MUSEUM, Listoi, and Parisian. 25 to 1 Cabinteely, 100 to 1 Without Benefit. Won by a length; neck.

(Museum has been entered for the Eclipse Stakes of India to be run in Bombay next year.

## NOT BRANTOME'S TRUE FORM

Brantome's eclipse in the Gold Cup was the sensation of Ascot, and all connected with the previously unbeaten colt were staggered at the result.

"I suppose I should not have run my horse, but I was persuaded to do so because of the great public interest taken in him", said Baron Edouard de Rothschild.

Heavy going was undoubtedly against the brilliant son of Blandford, and it is a characteristic of the stock that they do not always give their true form under such conditions.

Blandford's other star sons, Windsor Lad and Bahram both won their races, but had to be hard ridden to succeed in comparatively easy tasks.

Time may show, however, that Windsor Lad accomplished a smart performance in beating Pampas Grass on 10lb. worse than weight for age terms.

Robert, Brantome's train, was mystified at the colt's display. "It was not the real Brantome we saw" he declared emphatically.

## *IS CONTEMPT OF COURT CRIMINAL OFFENCE?*

(Continued from page 18.)

man must be either a civil or a criminal prisoner, he could not be both at the same time. So the moment Mr. Ghosh was classified as a Div. I prisoner he ceased to be a civil one. But evidently the High Court wanted this impossible feat to be performed. The poor Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, not knowing what to do, referred the matter to the Government of Bengal who ordered the Superintendent not to treat him as a civil prisoner but to go by the warrant itself. What the High Court should have done, said Mr. Ghosh, was to send for his warrant and issue a fresh one putting him down as a civil prisoner.

Accordingly, continued Mr. Ghosh, during the whole period of his incarceration in both Presidency and Alipur Central Jails, he never got any facilities as a civil prisoner. This did not mean, however, that he was not treated well in jail. In fact, Col. Das, Superintendent of the Alipur Central Jail, treated him very kindly and gave him all possible facilities permissible under the Jail Code.

NEED FOR CLARIFICATION.

But, said Mr. Ghosh, this question had to be decided one way or other, for the benefit of his less fortunate colleagues who might be convicted of the same offence in future and placed in Div. II or III. There was not much difference between Div. 1 and civil prisoners so far as privileges were concerned, but between a civil prisoner and Div. II or III prisoners there was so much difference in treatment that this matter should be thrashed out and settled once for all, as Mr. Ghosh's case might be followed in future as a precedent.

FUNNY INCIDENT.

Concluding Mr. Ghosh narrated a funny incident which took place in the Alipur Central Jail. He had an attack of dyspepsia and Col. Das permitted him to have daily walks outside his yard between two fixed points near the jail wall in the company of his Indian warder. He did this distance twenty times every day and, in order to make sure how many times he did it, he asked the warder to mark with a piece of brick, on the Jail wall, the number of times he walked the distance. This happened daily. One day while Mr. Ghosh was taking his walk in the usual way, he overheard an Indian warder (not Mr. Ghosh's warder) speaking to a convict night watchman, who were both on duty nearby, as follows: "Do you know why that Babu goes up and down this distance every day and the sepoy marks the number of times he is doing so?—That Babu is a R. I. prisoner and a very big man. So the Super took pity on him and gave him this task of walking this distance 20 times a day. The Babu's warder who is marking the times has orders to report and take him to the "case table" if he does less than 20" (loud laughter). "I." remarked Mr. Ghosh, "tried to explain the true state of affairs but the warder was not to be convinced" (renewed laughter.)

An Aimer correspondent writes: Mr. Shaukat Osmani of the "Meerut Conspiracy case" has been examined by Dr. Ambalal Sharma who opined that Mr. Osmani had got very weak on account of his long term of imprisonment and had developed appendicitis. The doctor suggested that he should be operated upon for appendicitis and have complete rest for some months."


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# Lions And Lambs In Conference

## War Is Contrary To Mind Of Christ, Says Dr. Lidgett At Council Of "Action" Meeting

LONDON. (By Mail).

Not more than 1,500 delegates attended, at the Central Hall, Westminster, the opening meeting of the vouncil of Action, one called to deal with Peace and Reconstruction. No fewer than 3,000 were expected.

Nor was it in any sense a united gathering. Indeed, the meeting had been in progress for only a short time when the prophecy that it would prove a Council of Faction came true, writes a correspondent in a British paper.

TROUBLES BEGIN VERY EARLY.

Within a few minutes of the start, three or four delegates stood up, objected to the terms of the resolution, and were shouted down.

The most persistent was A. Winston Constance, of Edgware, a conchy in the Great War. He wished to demand, he told me, that the meeting should pledge itself to translate the spirit of the manifesto into action.

"It calls itself a Council of Action, but it will do nothing at all," he added. "I want it to obey the teaching of Christ by refusing to take any part in war or war preparation, whether it expresses itself to the militarism of air-raid rehearsals or resistance after the outbreak of war."

ALL PARTIES WERE THERE.

You would have thought the resolution, which had been altered even after it had been printed, would have done for anyone—even though I saw on the platform, sitting near John Wilmont and Dr. Salter, and among Liberals, Lord Conway who presided over Winston's anti-Socialist meeting at Drury Uane during the Westminster election!

Yet, even though the lions tried to lie down with the lambs, the meeting was anything but orderly.

When Dr. Scott Lidgett had declared "war is contrary to the mind of Christ," Mr. Constance shouted out: "What's the good of saying that and then going to war?"

There were comparatively few Free Church parsons present. Most of the Nonconformists were laymen.

Several Tory M.P.'s included Vyvyan Adams. Others who had accepted platform tickets were Miss Cazalet, Graham White, Sir Henry Jackson, and Dr. O'Donovan.

Three others whom I did not know shouted out: "That's untrue!" while Mrs. Corbett Ashby was speaking about the failure of Disarmament.

Innocuous though was the resolution, interruptions became so persistent that when Dr. Scott Lidgett was faced with the words, shouted by Constance, "If Mr. Baldwin goes to war, you'll support him," the disturber was threatened with ejection.

"I welcome being put out of such a meeting," shouted Constance, going out, "Get that, Mr. Swaffer!"

YEOVIL LABOUR MAN OBJECTS.

Soon after, a delegate who announced that he was a member of the Yeovil Labour Party, tried to persist in putting a point of order. He was shouted down—and the chairman agreed with the shouting.

"Is this a meeting of the Free Church Council," demanded the Yeovil man, or a political meeting?"

L. G. TO SPEAK TO-DAY.

Sir Herbert Samuel sat very quietly at one end of the chairman's table, and Ethel Snowden right at the other end. In the middle was Lloyd George, who although he was not due to speak until this afternoon, was already clad in bright blue. He made notes furiously. He looked excitedly at every interrupter, wishing, no doubt, that he was speaking. For Lloyd George, of all men, knows how to deal with hecklers.

Still, he won't make a new party out of this lot. Obviously his time has gone.

CHEERS FOR LORD CECIL.

Lord Cecil, given a great reception, spoke almost without notes. He did not need them, for his speech was in line with all his recent pronouncements—"We are face to face with the greatest crisis since the throes of the war, and it is no exaggeration to say that our whole conception of peace by collective action is threatened."

"His loudest applause was obtained by his approval of Baldwin's words, printed that morning, that "The covenant of the League is the sheet anchor of British policy."

"If it is carried out to the letter," said Lord Cecil, "that is all we ask."

Anthony Eden's name, when mentioned, was loudly cheered.

LANSBURY STARTS WITH A JOKE.

George Lansbury, who came over from the House just in time for his speech, created a loud laugh with his first words.

"The last time Mr. Lloyd George and I collaborated or co-operated," he said "was during the Boer War! Since then we have found ourselves drifting apart."

The rest of his address was the same old George. As he himself said, he had said at Brotherhood meetings and in churches for 30 or 40 years all he had to say that day.

"You can't talk war out of existence," he argued.

When Christ said "Thou shall love thy neighbour as thyself," he meant that in the way that was understood by the common people of the world.

G. L. PREACHES HIS GOSPEL.

"The early Christians," went on Lansbury, "were thrown to the lions and tortured because they refused to fight, because they stood by the brotherhood of man regardless of race, colour and creed.

"The world will never be saved from war until people like you and me take the same risk, brave the save criticism, that was faced by the early followers of Our Lord."

Well anyway the Free Churches were listening to Christianity!

You and I have heard this from George Lansbury before—how Livingstone, Dr. Moffatt and Bishop Colnso and his daughter walked through savage Africa unarmed, "except with the explosive force of the Gospel."

But it was new to many of yesterday's listeners.

WHY EMPIRES HAVE FALLEN

"I want to ask Christians here—better men and women than I am probably—to rise above all nationalism, all national interests, and say that Christ's Gospel means what it did when He stood for it.

"In the supreme moment of his life, He said, 'Those who draw the sword shall perish with the sword'. I may not speak the language of books, but Christianity has proved that that is true.

"Empires have risen to a peak, and then fallen, because they were based on the domination of force, because each contained inside the seed of its own destruction.

PLAIN WORDS FOR LLOYD GEORGE.

Then came unpointed criticism of Lord-George—'In the Great War we sent young men out to die, promising them, 'This is the war to end war.'

"No individual will save you, only the ordinary people."

Lloyd-George who has saved people so often started as he heard these words.

"People say Christians mustn't enter politics," went on G.L., very simply. "If you mustn't, you had better go home.....

Then Lansbury said straight things to the Ministers there.

"During the war," he said, "I sat in churches and chapels in despair, listening to ministers urging people to go and fight. I knew that, in Germany, other Christian ministers were doing the same thing, asking the same God for victory. That's blasphemy!

"I can't imagine Christ or the Apostles going up in an aeroplane and dropping bombs on cities, armed or unarmed.

"You will have war until you disarm your minds."

SAMUEL IN LION'S DEN.

After that, Sir Herbert Samuel seemed very tame; as tame as the lions.

Still, L.G. ought to wake things up to-day.

Yesterday's conference, indeed, was a fizzle. Indeed, Dr. Scott Lidgett, the best-known Nonconformist preacher here, declared he was a supporter of the "National" Government!


**WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE**

**WITHOUT CALOMEL**

**and you'll jump out of bed feeling you could push a bus over**

If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salts, liquid paraffin, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives or harsh purgatives, and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

For they can't do it. They only move the bowels, and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason why you feel rotten is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel rotten. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those famous, sure-acting CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely. Stand out for Carters Pills, the famous sure-health kind. Look for the name Carters on the package.


# INTRINSIC VALUE OF HOMOEOPATHY

## All-India Association's Plans To Popularise Doctrine

The General Secretary of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Association writes:—

The much needed organisation of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Association has come to light since the 3rd session of the All-India Homoeopathic Conference held at Bombay. The Association has since enlisted members of minor places such as Rajputana, Kathiawad, &c. The B. & O. Provincial Conference at Ranchi held on 10th May and the U.P. Conference at Agra held last April show how active is the interest in our move. The Andhra and Bengal Conferences were modern gatherings but they were at a great distance from the Central Body which could not send delegates. However, the awakening is country-wide and the spirit of the time is to win over a number of devotees from the orthodox school.

HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFIC.

There are fundamental problems which await our attention. Prevention and cure of small-pox by the Homoeopathic specific is one of them. We can do much national good and contribute to human welfare by advocating our claims to the public and the public departments. Government can do a lot to economise and extend public health activities through Homoeopathic and Bio-Chemic Medicine and through workers and organisations in those lines. Recognition and registration are therefore necessary if only for academic regulation. Insurance companies can also patronise us. So also, local bodies.

VERNACULAR TEXT BOOKS.

Text-books in vernaculars is another problem. Miscellaneous Propaganda is on foot. A good many magazines and lectures are being conducted. It is time we must issue good sized systematic volumes for our less advanced populace. We can lay open our treasures in English and European languages, by translation or better still by original works. There is genuine interest in every right scientific subject among the intelligentsia. It is up to Homoeopaths to disseminate their doctrines among the learned who are thirsting for knowledge to help the suffering world out.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

The 2nd Quarterly Meeting will be held in August at Bombay when Dr. Kedarnath Pajita of Gaya and Dr. R. R. Thakar of Bombay will be given a send-off on the eve of their sailing to Europe to attend the ensuing session of the International League-Homoeopathic at Budapest.

# *GLASS INDUSTRY MUST BE PROTECTED*

## *U. P. Factory Will Have To Close If Competition Is Not Checked*

CAWNPORE, By Mail.)

In a lengthy memorandum submitted to the Government of India the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce draws attention to the serious condition of the glass industry in the Province. The Committee of the Chamber state that Government failure to give effect to the recommendation of the Tariff Board has proved very injurious to the industry.

The Bahjoi factory is capable of producing almost 50 per cent. of the entire Indian demand of sheet glass but owing to the dumping of Belgian and Japanese sheet glasses this factory has not been able to make any progress. The Bahjoi factory and other factories made repeated representations to the Government of India for a protective duty at a specific rate of Rs. 4 per case of 100 square feet of sheet glass. The Tariff Board came to the conclusion that in view of the exchange dumping the industry needed an anti-dumping duty at that rate. During the last six months the price of Japanese sheet glass has fallen from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4-8 per 100 square feet. This price reduction is not only uneconomic but unprecedented in the history of sheet glass.

The Committee state that if early steps are not taken it will not be possible for the sheet glass industry to withstand the onslaught of Japanese and Belgian dumping for any length of time.

# *THIS IS FASCISM!*

## *Directors' Fees, Wages, Workers' Flats And Bombs*

(Iftu.)—With nearly mathematical regularity (one wonders how long Schacht and Blomberg will allow it to go on!) "Arbeitertum", the organ of the German Labour Front, which as a rule confines itself to the reproduction of light reading, publishes an article inveighing against the wicked employers, thus helping to console that great mass of the workers to whom the defence of their "social honour" in present-day Germany may well appear rather unexpected.

Gerhard Starcke is one of the second strings the German Labour Front uses for this purpose, and in the issue of the 15th June he is particularly biting. "In our opinion," he says, it is not to be tolerated that factories which have only overcome their time of crisis by receiving government contracts (read: armament contracts, Ed.) from the National Socialist State should pay out high dividends, and considerably increase their directors' fees, while the material position of the workers remains at the same crisis level as heretofore."

Examples are then given, such as one of a firm which, according to Starcke completely redeemed the loss of preceding years and was moreover able to pay out a considerable dividend; net profits amounted to about 25 p.c. of the share capital! In 1933 the directors' fees amounted to RM 25,000 per annum but this figure has now risen to RM. 45,000. The total drawn by the Board has risen from RM. 49,817 in 1933 to RM. 89,458 in 1934."

As in Starcke's view the business revival is not at all due to the intelligence of the directors or the Board, but exclusively to the state contracts, this attitude of the capitalists is, according to "Arbeitertum", completely opposed to the principles of the common good: "If the workers can understand that the last unemployed citizens must be provided with a livelihood before there can be a question of wage increases, we must demand from the leaders of industry the same willingness to show their solidarity."

As compensation for some of Germany's capitalists doing so well out of rearmament, the workers are now allowed to be trained free of charge and for a whole year in the use of the arms produced! They are very grateful to Hitler for this, as is stated by a Major from the War Ministry (Hitler's pacifism has been again recently demonstrated by the change of name from "Ministry of National Defence" to "War Ministry"!) in the same number, who says that "the reintroduction of conscription has been specially welcomed among the working people."

This satisfactory announcement is immediately followed by an article which states that "there are a million too few cheap dwelling in Germany."

When the bombs, which are now being produced instead of these cheap flats, have fulfilled their natural aim of war, the housing crisis will also have been solved, and it will once again have been proved that Fascism can in a trice master the most difficult problems!

# *BRITISH EMPIRE AND CHINA FAIR*

## *Will Be Held During Dec. At Hong Kong*

A British Empire and China Trade Fair is being organised to take place in Hong Kong this year. It will be held on the space of open ground to east of the Peninsula Hotel, at the corner of Nathan and Salisbury Roads, where a special semi-permanent building will be erected. This space has been granted, rent free, for the purpose by the Hong Kong Government.

The Fair will open on Monday, December 2nd, and the final day will be Saturday, December 28.

The Hong Kong Government is making a cash grant of 2,000 dollars to assist the enterprise. The Government of New Zealand, Australia, Africa, India, Canada, and Great Britain have also been advised, and it is hoped that a very encouraging response will be forthcoming.

The British Empire and China Trade Fair aims at enabling British and Chinese merchants to come together to see what they can offer one another.

History of the last 80 years shows what Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions have meant to Europe and America. Since the Prince Consort organised the Great Exhibition in 1845, at Hyde Park, the movement has grown steadily. One calls to mind the White City at Shepherds Bush, the Wembly Exhibition, the recent French Colonial Exhibition at Paris and the Chicago World Fair, while Olympia is, to all intents and purposes, London's permanent Fair and Exhibition.

# TRAINING OF ANIMALS

## A Distinction That Ought To Be Made

Even people who object to the training of performing animals admit that the horses used by the police must be trained not to injure the crowds they keep in order, and Our Dumb Friends' League, at the meeting held in London last month to demand the prohibition of animal training and performances, did not wish the resolution to apply to the training of animals for police or military purposes, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

One of the most interesting speakers, Mr. Morewood Dowsett, a traveller who has made a lifelong study of animals, drew a distinction between training animals for useful tasks that they can understand and forcing them to learn and perform unnatural, useless tricks. He believes that the mental powers of most animals are capable of much greater development than people generally think, and that we do not yet know how far they can advance with the right kind of education. He said that elephants trained to do suitable work could be left to carry out details unaided, and that the most intelligent could train their newly caught brothers. He told a story of one elephant who, finding a particular job too difficult to manage alone, went into the forest and brought back two other elephants to help him.

But he insisted that animals varied as much as human beings in their mental capacity, and were often incapable of being improved or educated. They were subject to mental defect and disorders, and could be thrown completely off their balance by fear. Nothing could be more pathetic than to see a man attempting to train an idiot animal. Other defenders of these animals often dwell on the physical sufferings they endure. Mr. Dowsett's picture of a dumb creature, suspicious, capable of grief, and subject to melancholia and morbid fear, was still more distressing.

# *TROTSKY'S "NO"*

## *Exiled Bolshevik Leader Declines Invitation From Edinburgh Students*

Leon Trotsky, the former Bolshevik leader, now in exile in France, has declined an invitation to stand at the forthcoming Rectoral election at Edinburgh University.

The offer was made by a group of students at the University and was conveyed to Mr. Trotsky through the Independent Labour party. In his reply Mr. Trotsky said the freedom from all nationalistic sentiments which the students had displayed did them honour. The letter continued:

"I appreciate your confidence all the more in that, as you yourselves state, you are not deterred by the refusal of the British Government to give me a visa. Nevertheless, I do not feel that I have the right to accept your offer. The election of the Rector, you write, is carried out on a non-political basis, and your letter itself is signed by representatives of all shades of political thought; but I myself take too definite a political position. I would consider it a crime against the working class and a disloyalty to yourselves to appear on any public platform other than under the flag of Bolshevism."

# Physical Culture In Panvel

The report of the activities and the work done by the Panvel Vyayam Prasarak Mandal for the period ending March 31, 1935 makes an interesting reading and shows that the institution is progressing well. In addition to running a physical culture institution for imparting physical training to youths on modern scientific lines, the Mandal conducts a library consisting mostly of books and periodicals connected with the subject for the use of its members. The report shows that about 60 to 75 youths of all caste are taking advantage of the facilities offered by this institution. The institution needs financial aid from the public to attain its goal and it is expected that the institution will receive all the encouragement and support at the hands of the public.


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# Nariman Case Issues

## WHEN FEES BECOME TAX

## Magistrate's Five Questions For Decision Of High Court

**The prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman for non-payment of renewal registration fee for his motor car, which has now been withdrawn by Government raises important legal and constitutional issues. It will be remembered that the case was referred to the High Court by the Third Presidency Magistrate.**

**In his reference to the High Court the Magistrate described the circumstances under which the prosecution was launched against Mr. Nariman, the earlier proceedings and framed five questions for decision.**

**We give below the more material portions of the Magistrate's reference:—**

### *MAGISTRATE'S REFERENCE*

In opening the case for prosecution the learned Counsel Mr. Velinkar said that before the passing of the M. V. Act by the Imperial Legislative Council each province had its own Act, and the object of the present Act was to repeal provincial Acts and have one Act for the whole of India in order that there may be uniform provisions on important matters of principle without doing away with the best local features in different Acts.

Referring to Sec. 11 of the Act, he said that the Local Government had the power to make Rules under sub-clause (1) for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act and of regulating the use of motor vehicles in public places, and that under sub-clause (2) (a) a similar power was given for making rules for the registration of motor vehicles, and the conditions, subject to which such vehicles may be registered, the fees payable in respect of and incidental to registration, the issue of certificates of registration, and the notification of any changes of ownership, and (subject to the provisions of Sec. 10), the area in which and the duration for which certificates of registration shall be valid. He then said that the Local Government invested with the power under sub-section 2(a) framed Rule 7, and if the accused contended that the Rule was 'ultra vires' because in fact the charge under it was not a fee but a tax, the proceeds of which were used for the purposes of the provincial revenue, and that no tax could be levied without legislative sanction, that contention was of no avail in view of the fact that once a rule was published in the Local Gazette it became a part and parcel of the Act under sub-section (3).

**No Line Between Fee And Tax**

Continuing Mr. Velinkar said that no line could be drawn between a fee and a tax, and theoretically a fee was a charge made for services rendered, but that he was in a position to show that, in actual practice, fees lapsed into taxes and 'vice versa,' and in support of his contention he read Schedule I under the Schedule of Taxes Rules in the Government of India Act, and pointed out that one of the taxes mentioned there was a registration fee; he also pointed out from Schedule II that the word "tax" included a cess, rate, duty or fee. And relying upon the Full Bench case of Sykes v. Kelly 35 Bom. L. R. 1027, in which it is held that Rule 7 is ultra vires he said that it was not necessary to consider whether the renewal fee a tax or a mere fee.

**Constitutional Issue**

In opening his case the accused said that his object was to get the constitutional position in regard to the rule making powers conferred on Government for levying fees determined once for all, for it was impossible to realise that in the constitutions which had been given to India the power to levy taxes did not rest with the Legislatures but with the executive Governments.

He said that several lakhs of rupees were recovered from motorists every year under the guise of fees of which a very large part was used for the purposes of the general provincial revenue, and only a small part was necessary for defraying the expenses of the Police Motor Vehicles Department, which is charged with the duty of regulating the use of motor vehicles.

Continuing he said that he was agreeable to paying a fee which would be considered reasonable and proper, and as to the fixing of the quantum the Government was the best judge, but when the collection was so large and out of

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala.

proportion to the requirements of the Department, it became a tax and under Sec. 80-A (3) (a) of the Government of India Act even the Local legislature of any province could not make any law imposing or authorising the imposition of a new tax without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, much less could an executive Government by means of a Notification raise a tax. And to show how enormous was the sum obtained annually he put in figures from the Blue Book (Ex. No. 5) under the column "Heads of Revenue" 8.7 (lakhs of rupees) collected by the Police Department and 1.8 collected by the Miscellaneous Department in 1929-30 prior to the publication of the Notification. In 1930-31 the collection of the Police Department came to 18.2, and the increase from the previous year is obviously due to the amendment of Rule 7.

**Clear Gain Of 12 Lakhs**

In the same year the Miscellaneous Department did not show any increase or decrease, but in 1931-32 the figures relating to the Police Department dwindled down to 5.2, and a note at the bottom of the page stated that receipts from inspection of motor vehicles had been transferred to the Miscellaneous Department, and therefore the figure under the latter Department went up from 1.8 to 15.4. It is further proved from the White Book (Ex. No. 4) that the maximum expenditure for the maintenance of the Police Department for inspection of motor vehicles throughout the Presidency came to Rs 1,10,000. and it was also proved that till 1930 the amount collected by the levy was almost the same as the amount spent on the Department. Deducting Rs. 1,10,000 and 1.8 and 15.4 (lakhs) there was a clear gain of 12 lakhs of rupees which was not utilized for the defraying the expenses of the M. V. Department, but went towards the general provincial revenue.

**Prejudicial Admissions**

The accused called the Superintendent of the M. V. Department, and three other witnesses. The former admitted that the Local Government had issued a Circular Notification with regard to a Bill (Bill No. 6 of 1935), which was introduced in the Legislative Council, the object as stated by him was to abolish registration fees, and include them in the Bill to raise revenue; the witness also stated that the Local Government had been deriving provincial revenue from the Notification which would have been derived if the Bill had been passed. Finding the admissions made by the witness prejudicial to this case the learned Counsel for the prosecution sought to show by cross-examination that a large number of cases under the M. V. Act had to be taken to the Police Courts in Bombay and elsewhere; that additional policemen were required for regulating motor traffic since 1930 as motor traffic had considerably increased; that additional staff had been employed for registration and renewal of registration; that for the safety of motorists it was necessary to maintain proper roads throughout the Presidency and heavy expense had to be incurred to maintain them. The witness produced figures of cars registered from 1929 to 1934, and it appears that 3,963 cars were registered in 1929, and 3,475 cars registered in 1[illegible]; there is no increase in 1930, but a decrease of 488 cars.

**Incorrect Statements**

Taking the figure 3,963 for 1929 as the basic figure it appears that there has been a decrease of 900 cars in 1931, a decrease of 1,534 cars in 1932, and a decrease of 734 cars in 1933; it is only in 1934 that there was an increase of 543 cars. It is, therefore, clear that the statement of the witness that since 1930 motor traffic had increased considerably is incorrect; and if the increase in fees under the amended Rule 7 was sought to be shown by the prosecution to be proper on the ground of increase in motor traffic in view of the figures there can be no justification for the enhancement of fees.

As to what the "heavy expense" stated above is the witness does not possess any knowledge; he meant to suggest that a part of the fees collected was taken towards the upkeep of roads, but this is not the case.

The accused on the other hand showed from the Blue Book Page IX under the heading "Civil Works" that in 1930-31 the receipts were 19.2; whereas in 1931-32 the receipts were 34.2; the increase was due to the fact that 16 lakhs were taken as a loan from the Petrol Fund, and in 1933-34 the receipts were 27.5 by reason of the re-imposition of certain tolls on provincial roads.

**Far In Excess**

The accused has proved that 13 lakhs was far in excess of the expenditure for the Police Department throughout the Presidency, and he, therefore, contended that raising such a large sum by means of Notification was nothing but an encroachment upon the rights of the Legislature, which alone had the power under the Government of India Act to impose a tax.

Continuing further he said that there was always a distinction between fees and taxes, and relied upon Paragraph No. 318 in the Report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee (1924-25) Vol. I. There it is stated:—"Fees are distinguished from Taxes by the fact that with fees the ruling principle is special payment for special service.....while with taxes the ruling principle is general contribution for general service....." In paragraph it is stated: "Fees are levied under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, for the registration of motor vehicles, for licence to drive and for licence to ply for hire. Similar fees are levied under Local Acts for Police registration of hackney carriages.

These fees are imposed chiefly for the purposes of regulating the use of vehicles and to ensure that the public safety is not jeopardised by the use of unsafe vehicles or by unskilled drivers. Such charges should be kept distinct from the taxes on vehicles.....and should not be more than sufficient to cover the expenses of examining and regulating the vehicles and testing the drivers." Reference was also made to Wharton's Law Dictionary, "Oxford Dictionary" and "Century Dictionary" to explain the meaning of the word "fee," and it was contended that the word meant payment or remuneration in return for work done.

**Privy Council Ruling**

Continuing the accused said that all Local Acts possessed rule making powers which enabled the authorities to recover such fees as were necessary for the purposes of defraying the expenses for the services rendered through the Acts, but there has never been an instance where the executive Government has claimed or attempted to impose a heavy general tax for Provincial purposes by making a wrong use of such rules.

In support of his contention that 'fees' should not exceed the cost of special service rendered he relied upon certain observations made by their Lordships of the Privy Council in the case of The Pazundaung Bazaar Co., Ltd., v. The Municipal Corporation of Rangoon, 25 Cal. W. Notes, 1005. In that case the Corporation had power to add Rules to the Schedules to the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, and in exercise of that power add a Rule which provided that the licence fee for private markets should be Rs. 10 for every 100 square feet of the floor area. Suits were filed against the Corporation challenging the validity of the Rule; the trial Judge held that the Rule was illegal and 'ultra vires', and restrained the Corporation from collecting the licence fees on any scale other than "the bare scale necessary for the proper financing of such licenses."

Upon appeal the decision was upheld, but upon a different ground, viz., that the Corporation could not fix the fees by a Rule, but by a Resolution. Accordingly, a Resolution was passed that Rs. 12308 as total license fee should be charged on the eight markets, and that the amount allocated among the said markets in the ratio that the assessable value of each market bore to the total assessable value of the eight markets. A suit was filed against the Corporation, and one of the reliefs was that the new scale of fees was unreasonable and 'ultra vires'. The plaintiffs obtained a decree against which the Corporation preferred an appeal; the High Court set aside the decree.

Before the Privy Council it was conceded by the appellants that Rs. 12,308 was a reasonable and proper sum for the regulation and supervision of the markets.

Their Lordships observed:—

"On appeal in the present litigation to the High Court the views of the Court of Appeal in the previous litigation were, their Lordships think, correctly interpreted, and it was decided that the licence fee might reasonably cover the cost of all special services necessitated by the duties and liabilities imposed upon the Corporation in respect of the supervision and regulation of private markets.

"With this conclusion their Lordships agree, and if in the present case the Corporation have in good faith charged the fees in question and fixed the amount thereof upon the footing that the sums paid would cover the cost aforesaid, their Lordships would feel unable to hold that it was beyond the powers of the Corporation to

(Continued on page 14).

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# THEN AND NOW

## Will Present World-Chaos Lead To Collapse Of Civilisation, Asks Prof Gilbert Murray

Professor Gilbert Murray chose as his title for this year's Romanes Lecture "Then and now," and dealt with the changes during the last fifty years. The lecture was delivered at Oxford. Professor Murray suggested that the main contrast between the Victorian age and their own was that in some sense the Victorian age formed a cosmos, a more or less intelligible and reasonable order, while we, with all our brilliant discoveries and movements, are bewildered beings struggling in a kind of chaos.

Professor Murray was centring his remarks on the elements which enabled Gladstone at the close of his days to sum up his life's work in the words: "I have presided over a great revolution." In that age, much as they quarrelled over such things as Home Rule for Ireland and votes for women, there was profound concord over the fundamentals of life. To the men of his youth Western civilisation, and especially British civilisation, was simply the right road of human progress; others were false roads, or mistakes; they could not take Hindu, Islamic, or even Chinese civilisation as a serious competitor with the Christian West.

INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY.

One of the signs of their extreme faith in themselves at that time was the welcome which the age gave to destructive critics. When had Europe seen four writers of such immense popular influence as Tolstoy, Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, and H. G. Wells, whose activity was so predominantly critical and destructive? But none of them diagnosed the one real danger; they had prophesied revolution and terrors which never came, but they did not see that the international anarchy of a world administered by some sixty sovereign independent States, nursing unlimited national ambitions, was a disease carrying the seeds of death.

Had Epimenides fallen asleep in 1880 he would have been surprised at the intense vitality of a world which, after losing some 25,000,000 lives in the war, showed an increased population, and, after losing incalculable masses of wealth in the same abyss, was now richer than ever it was.

To-day there was a constant creation of new records in speed, in endurance, in flights to the stratosphere or dives to the depths of the ocean; and advances were not confined to material things. Education was spreading, and what they called "social service" was more sensitive than ever it was in the nineteenth century. In Oxford they had ceased to be surprised when men and women with high honours in the final schools went to work for a pittance with the Workers' Educational Association, or to teach philosophy to the unemployed.

It was obvious that people were now discussing the imminence of the collapse of civilisation, which in the nineteenth century they did not. What had happened? It was of no use to say simply that civilisation had received a moral wound, or that everything was due to capitalism, or to democracy. The chaos of to-day seemed to be the result of the impact of sudden and multifarious changes, striking, unfortunately, at a time when the people of many nations were half-mad with suffering and all were still staggering under the shock of the world war.

The most obvious of the changes was that of locomotion; but there were other and silent changes to which they made little conscious response, such as diet, with its rich abundance of foods, stimulants, and narcotics.

THE CINEMA.

The greatest disseminator of ideas to-day was the cinema, which had overleapt the boundaries of nationality and language. It was expensive to produce, however, and a film that had high intellectual value (such as Hamlet or Macbeth) would not have a dog's chance in the open market. Consequently, people who appreciate the highest style had to content themselves with the lower style, and inevitably they were influenced. Much the same problem existed in the theatre today, and the same danger was more acute in the press.

"Among all the disintegrating and bewildering influences, I should have little doubt that our Western civilisation, with the impetus of its old traditions as well as its present vitality, would easily recover its old vitality" said Professor Murray, "were it not for one particular danger." He was no pacifist, and set no exaggerated value on human life, and he did not see how they could put an end to war by running away from it. He was convinced, however, that war, which up to a century ago offered possible advantages to the victor and seldom inflicted irreparable damage, had now become incompatible with the conditions of civilised society.

In saying that he was not thinking specially of the direct destruction of life and property involved in the actual fighting; the consequences lasted long after the killing stopped. Can we, or can we not, get rid of war? Not merely stave it off, but make it as nearly an impossibility between the nations of Europe as it now was between the United States and Canada? If they could, he was not much afraid of any of the other dangers facing the world.—"Manchester Guardian."


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# WORTHY CANDIDATE FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

## Carl Von Ossietzky, Noted Pacifist, Tortured By Nazis, Finds Support From Jane Addams, Romain Rolland And Einstein

Under the title, "A Martyr for Peace, and the 1935 Nobel Peace Prize," The London Observer recently asks: "If Herr Hitler's demand for peace is sincere, should he not free Carl von Ossietzky to work in the cause which der Fuhrer so piously affirms?" Ossietzky was the secretary of the German Society for Peace and later the chief editor of Weltbuhne, the weekly that in pre-Hitler Germany corresponded most closely to The New Republic in America. Before Ossietzky's admirable journal was suppressed by Hitler, it fearlessly exposed the secret armaments of the Reichswehr and the numerous secret murders of men who opposed these armaments. These were the initial events of the very armaments that have now frightened the startled world into a new armament marathon and finally have begun to alarm even Hitler's most perverse bodyguard: the English Labour Party (writes Mr. Werner Megemann in "The New Republic.")

Ossietzky's timely revelations of the new war danger were the passionate expressions of a true European to whom the peace of the world and the lives of millions of his brethren meant more that the "patriotic" conceits of the Junkers and other predatory reactionaries again eager to fight for their Fatherland. The Reichswehr managed, even in 1932, to have von Ossietzky imprisoned. He could have fled. Berrthold Jacob, who was condemned with him, did flee (and was kidnapped, in February, 1935, from Switzerland by Nazi gangsters). Ossietzky refused to flee. He thought it more patriotic to take the attitude of a modern Socrates, desiring to fulfil the law even in prison. He was accompanied to the prison doors by friends and admirers, amongst whom were many of the leading writers of Berlin. The ceremony in front of the prison was one of the last and most impressive civic demonstrations preceding Germany's downfall.

In addition to protests from thousands in Germany and England, Thomas Mann sent an eloquent protest against the miscarriage of justice. He wrote (January 10, 1932):

It is terrible and humiliating to live in a country where the force of the law is abused for spreading a cover of silence over the demonstrations or disorder (i.e., the secret murders and armament). I think the annihilating of public criticism should be left to a future fascist dictatorship under whose government the open discussion customary to free nations will be replaced by secret and cowardly whisperings.

RELEASED AND IMPRISONED.

Even before their advent to power the Nazis enforced an amnesty to free their own gangsters from prisons. But in Parliament (it then still existed) this amnesty was made an all-embracing one, and as such it also liberated men of the left, among them the innocent Ossietzky. Undaunted, he returned to his editorial office and resumed his losing fight.

Immediately after the Reichstag fire, he was again thrown into jail, this time without explanation, trial or sentence. He is now doing forced labour. From an escaped fellow prisoner we have the report that Ossietzky is treated as a "Polish swine" and forced to work for beyond his failing bodily strength. What a contrast! When Hitler, in 1923, was put in prison for most obvious high treason and armed rebellion, he got notoriously fat there and was permitted to write his voluminous war program, "My Battle," demanding the destruction of France and the conquest of Russia, a mad document which to-day is compulsory reading in all German schools and barracks.

Last month the tortured pacifist, Carl von Ossietzky, was proposed for the Nobel Peace Prize of 1935 by Jane Addams, then the only living woman holder of this award. Her motion has been seconded by Romain Rolland, Albert Einstein, the P. E. N.—club of German refugee writers and many non-Germans. The people and government of Norway, where the Nobel Peace Prize is given, are progressive. Perhaps, therefore, in 1935 the international recognition accompanying the Nobel Prize will not be given, as it was last year, to a Henderson with a comfortable position and utterly without need of such recognition. Perhaps, next year, the Peace Prize will be given to a martyr for peace.

Ossietzky is neither Jew, Communist, clergyman nor anybody else specially predestined for Nazi persecution. Nor is Ossietzky in possession of Germany's new military secrets (as the unfortunate Berthold Jacob was). His present tortures can have no other significance than that of stupid vindictiveness on the part of those Russian war lords whose preparations he interfered with. It is most dangerous to fight for the sake of peace. Aside from being a great pacifist, Ossietzky is a brilliant stylist. The fight for his freedom should rally all good writers, even fascist ones.—If such can be found.

## GENERAL RAIN IN UNITED PROVINCES

### Depression Assists Monsoon In Rajputana

POONA, July 12.

Yesterday's depression near Nowgong moved westward and lies to-day near Kotah. It has caused strong monsoon in Rajputana east Gujarat and Sind. Rainfall has been nearly general in west United Provinces, west Central India, west Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, east United Provinces, east Central India, east and north Punjab, Gujarat and Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, south-west Punjab, Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Port Blair 4 ins., Victoria Point 3 ins., Jessore 2 ins., Barisal and Pachmarhi 1 1/2 ins. each, Dehra Dun, Neemuch, Mukteswar and Guna 1 in. each, Kotah 5 ins., Baroda, Ahmedabad, Jhalrapatan and Tankhala 2 ins. each, Bhuj 1 1/2 in., Barmer, Surat and Dohad 1 in. each, Mahableshwar 2 ins., Karwar, Belgaum, Mangalore and Mercara 1 1/2 each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in central parts of the country and east Gujarat and continue fairly widespread in Sind, Rajputana and west United provinces, and increase in Punjab and extend in Kashmir. The monsoon is likely to strengthen in Tenasserim.—A. P.

## RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| | For the last 24 hours | From June to date | Total during same period last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | in. | in. | in. |
| Colaba .. | 0.00 | 40.76 | 33.84 |
| St. George's Hospital .. | 0.10 | 59.33 | 44.37 |
| J. J. Hospital | 0.07 | 49.02 | 39.39 |
| Matunga . | 0.21 | 47.20 | 38.69 |

Departure from Normal +11.28

## FLOODS THREATEN JORHAT VALLEY

### Big Glacier, Slowly Melting, May Overflow Brahmaputra

JORHAT, July 12.

The different district officers of Jorhat Valley have received telegrams from the Political Officer of Sadiya Frontier that a big glacier, measuring about 52 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth, is slowly moving on the course of river Brahmaputra and is gradually melting

The volume of water that is likely to be sent forth from it is estimated to create a flood, much more formidable and devastating than that of 1931, when both Assam and Bengal were seriously affected by unprecedented floods, due to the rising of rivers of Brahmaputra, Jumna and Padma.

The Political Agent anticipates that the flow of water from the glacier may reach Dibrugarh in the second week of July.—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .026 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 82.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.4 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.8 degrees 4.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 218 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 000 inches

Total rainfall during the month 13.07 inches

Total rainfall during the year 40.78 inches

Weather remarks: Mainly overcast.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-7-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Woes Of Rajkot Citizens

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The woes of Rajkot citizens are many. Here are only a few of them, if their enumeration can help to improve the situation.

1 All the roads in Rajkot except the road from the Political Agent's Bungalow to tht Gymkhana are in a very bad condition. Bad stones have come out and some of the roads specially the Race Course road which is the only road for the gentry to go out for a walk are very bad and they require immediate repairs.

2 The supply of water was scanty till now. Now the water is muddy and is not drinkable nor is it good for a bath.

3 There are nominated members on the Municipality and the jail but there ought to be elected members on the Municipality and jail in Rajkot C. S., where there are the leading Barristers and Pleaders and Citizens.

4 There ought to be visitors for the West Hospital to see to the real needs of the inmates.

5 The drainage of civil station is in some cases very bad. It requires overhauling.

6 The constant dearth of water of the Civil Station must be remedied by another water works where supply of water is sufficient.

7 There ought to be a filter for the supply of good, drinkable water.

8 There is no town planning. Plots are auctioned without due attention to preserve the open pieces to serve as the lungs of civil station and to preserve certain pieces for the schools and a college with a hostel in future.

9 The Honorary Magistrates are permanent as if it were. Every year they ought to change.

10 There is no public spirit. There is no Praja Mandal, no House Society, no labour union.—Yours etc.,

"PRAJAJAN."

## "Model" Mysore ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Mysore is not only a pattern to India but a pattern to the world" uttered Lord Sankey before the Hon'ble Members who had foregathered at the Round Table Conference in London.

Let me proceed to examine Mysore's claim to be called "model" and the encomium bestowed on her by the noble Lord and assess his Lordship's utterance at its true worth.

But what are the facts?

Taking the case of literacy in the states as a test. After 5 decades and more of "enlightened" administration, the literate population of Mysore is only about 8 per cent. of the total population; while in Soviet Russia, they have been able to raise literacy from 17 per cent. to 90 per cent. since the Revolution of 1917. Besides, quite a good portion of the expenditure under Education is eaten up by the high-salaried officers and officials and the supervising and directing staffs.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

## Make Hindi Compulsory

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is very gratifying to see that in the new Matriculation Syllabus of the Bombay University, which is to come into force from next year, great stress has been laid on vernaculars as a medium of expression. This will surely have the desired effect of restoring to the vernaculars their lost status and dignity. But in so far as the University has only made provision for Hindi as an optional subject, it has not been sufficiently thorough-going. If all hopes do not turn out to be dupes, Hindi is going to be the Lingua Franca of India, in the near future It is therefore upto the University to go just one step further and make Hindi compulsory for the Matriculation. This will be an important factor in national reconstruction; and it behoves the Bombay University to inaugurate a new era in the history of education, in this country. —Yours, etc.,

CHANDRASEN KANJI.

## Swadeshi Rain Coats.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a rubber technologist I was very much interested in the correspondence that appeared in your paper to which my attention was drawn recently on my return from Calcutta. I have some news which will be of interest to your readers interested in Swadeshi industries.

I had an occasion to visit a number of waterproof manufacturing factories, and among one such factories managed by a well-known Bengali chemist, I found that some dealers dealing in pure British goods had placed a large order for raincoats, with the stipulation that they must put in a label saying that the coat was manufactured specially for that firm. I was told that these firms later put in a label that the rain coat was manufactured in Britain.

When I asked for the reason why the Swadeshi coats were being sold in this manner. I was told that because they were preferred on account of their cheapness and durability and quality. Japanese raincoats were being camouflaged these years as pure British, but since the advent of the Swadeshi goods Japanese things were being ignored. This is another instance of how the Swadeshi industries are meeting the Japanese competition at every turn. And it rests with us to give them as much encouragement as possible. Yet there are some Indians who prefer to buy Swadeshi raincoats displayed in European stores as British goods; but they would never buy Swadeshi goods at a cheaper price from Indian shops because they are Swadeshi.—Yours. etc.,

RUBBER TECHNOLOGIST.

Sir Bhalchandra's Building, Grant Road, Bombay, July 5.

## A Versova Scandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been my misfortune to have had to visit Versova twice a week during the last month and it was with the gravest misgivings that I attempted the feat each time. To go at even ten miles an hour along the road is a most perilous adventure and one must take his hat off to the heroes that nightly risk their necks in this hazardous journey. The whole length of the road is punctuated by potholes which are in places not less than a foot in depth, heaps of road metal line the road and turn it into a series of miniature Becher's Brooks! The road is unlit and there is no protection to show where the road ends and the marsh begins. Time and again there have been complaints of broken axles and ruined steering gear, and only a little time back a car somersaulted over the side of the road but fortunately with no loss of life.

The road in short is undoubtedly a standing disgrace to any civilised area and it is a puzzle to find who is responsible for keeping it in such a magnificent state of disrepair. The Municipality of the amalgamated townships which is really responsible for keeping the road in proper condition have tried to shift the onus on other shoulders and by their resolution No. 42 of 4th May decided to "request the Government to take over that part of the Andheri-Versova road in the undeveloped area consisting of khajan land and not likely to be developed for at least 25 years, as the municipality cannot afford to maintain satisfactorily even the roads in the developed area." While by this resolution the municipality acknowledge their obligation to keep the road in proper condition ,they are not at all prepared to spend any money whatsoever on the repair of the road. This is clear from the dilatory tactics they have adopted by passing resolution No. 89 that "no further expenditure be incurred on the road till the decision of the Government is made known." The first resolution is manifestly absurd. It might hold true of the African hinterland or any other unexplored tract but for the development of suburban roads it is an absurdity. As regards the second resolution the position of the Municipality is very unsound. They have admitted their responsibility, and while they are awaiting the decision of the Government the dangers of serious if not of fatal accidents are increasing day by day; and the Municipality that is now hemming and hawing about a comparatively small repair bill may be faced with a claim for damages to the tune of several thousands of rupees to be paid out of the rate-payers' money.

It is all the more surprising that the local Government which is very solicitous about the safeguarding of life and property should ignore the menace of this death trap and wait complacently for the results of their inaction. I appeal to the Government to move in the matter and if it does not lie within their province to do anything themselves, at least to see that those responsible shall not evade the responsibility. I warn the Municipal authorities that they are running grave risks by their dilettante tactics and that they are failing in their duty to their ratepayers whose pockets will have to suffer if a heavy claim is made against the Municipality. There is an election imminent if the Government converts the district municipality into a borough municipality. I wonder with what courage the councillors will go to their electorate in face of this sad neglect of duty.—Yours etc.,

G. S. BORKAR

## Libraries In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that Bombay which boasts of its literacy percentage in the Presidency should lag behind on the question of good and adequate number of libraries in the City. The library facilities in the city of Bombay can hardly be called adequate. The Peoples Free Reading Room and library has its branches in some parts of the city but this can hardly be said to meet the demands of the reading population. There are a few other libraries but they are not within the reach of all classes of people because of high subscription rates. The Petit Library can boast of aristocratic members. There seems absolute necessity of adequate number of libraries which should contain latest books on politics, economics and fiction instead of being stuffed with 'shockers' and 'penny dreadfuls.' It is gratifying to note that Adult Education classes have been well organised with the cooperation of the intelligentsia of Bombay and I hope something effective will be done for libraries also.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

## Water Supply At Khar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bandra Municipality is notorious for its dilatory tactics, and nothing illustrates this better than the inordinately long time it has taken in attenting to a very urgent grievance of Khar residents. viz. inadequacy of Water Supply.

On the 4th of September 1934. the Municipal Engineer suggested the laying down of an 8" pipe from Tulsi Main for providing an adequate supply of water to Khar. He laid stress on the fact that it was the only alernative. The matter was really urgent. Yet what did the Bandra Municipality do? As usual it slept over it and. to be sure. it was a long sleep Mr. Y. V. Navalkar, the newly elected member for Khar, sent to the President of the Bandra Municipality notice of a motion regarding water supply as early as on the 5th of March 1935.

On 24th May 1935 the Municipality suddenly got an inspiration to look into the matter. A meeting of the Standing Committee was held and a resolution was passed recommending to the General Body that the Government be requested to advance the amount of the estimate Rs. 23.300 for laying the 8" Main as suggested by the Chief Officer.

On the 25th of May 1935 a Special General Meeting was held. Though not on the agenda, the motion re. water supply was taken up for consideration. The Chairman of the meeting refused to grant priority to the motion of Mr. Y. V. Navalkar dated 5th March. The motion was really a sensible way out of difficulty. Not only that, but the resolution that was taken up for consideration as an urgent matter was in fact, the result of Mr. Navalkar's motion. The latter with the former should have been considered together.

Mr Navalkar moved an amendment:—

"The Board is of opinion that Government be requested to advance the amount of estimate of Rs. 33,200 for laying the 8" main up to the whole of Khar as proposed by the Engineer. The amount to be added to the existing loan. In the meantime as the raising of Loan from Government will take at least more than a year and as the grievances of Khar as regards insufficient water supply are very acute this Board is of opinion that reservoir at a cost of Rs. 11,000 as proposed by the Municipal Engineer in his note dated 25-3-35 should be sanctioned to give immediate relief to Khar residents and the amount be met from the General Savings."

This was defeated, even Mr. Naik the other member for Khar voting against it.

On the 5th of June a meeting was held at Khar of the residents and the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of residents of Khar records the very great inconvenience that is felt by the residents of Khar owing to the very inadequate irregular and unsatisfactory supply of water since the Bandra Municipality took over charge of water supply from the Development Department and protests against the promises made from time to time to improve matters but which are no acted upon."

"That this meeting further calls upon the Councillors from Khar to take such measures as will immediately put an end to this intolerable state of affairs failing which here is every probability of a grave danger to the public health of the locality."

On the 6th of June Mr. Navalkar moved that:

"Whereas the Board is statisfied about the inadequacy of the existing water supply to the citizens of Khar and whereas it is absolutely essential in the interest of the citizens of Khar that the immediate action be taken in the matter to relieve their distress the Board resolves that a 8" main from the Tulsi main right up to the Linking Road as suggested by the Chief Officer at the estimated cost of Rs. 23 300 be laid the amount being met by reappropriating the provision of Rs. 17,000 made for the Capital expenditure for a story over the Municipality office Building under Head F. Extraordinary and Debt in the current year's Budget, the badance of Rs. 6,300 being made available out of the surplus balances. The Chief Officer be requested to undertake the work immediately as the plans and estimates have been already approved by the Board."

But this was also defeated, Mr. Naik not voting in favour of it.

Prof. Almeida, while speaking against the motion, referred to the complaints of Khar Residents as exaggerated.

Now the Bandra Municipality wants a loan of Rs. 23.300. Do they suppose that the Government will sanction it immediately? Does not the P.W.D. know that the Municipality took 8 months to consider their letter of 10th October 1934 advising them to take loan of Rs. 88,000 for the transfer of the main?

It is certain that the loan will not be granted immediately to such a procrastinating body. Are the Khar residents to wait for eternity to get adequate water supply?—Yours etc.,

B. R. DHURANDHAR.

July 4.

# ITALY AND ETHIOPIA

## League's Desperate Efforts For Peace

After several days of negotiations and discussions, the May meeting of the council of the League obtained the agreement of the Italian and Abyssinian Governments to the following measures: a Conciliation and Arbitration Commission composed of two Italian and two Abyssinian delegates (the later are a Frenchman and an American) and constituted under article 5 of the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928, is to begin work at once on the settlement of the question of responsibility the armed skirmish at Walwal on December 5th last, as well as on the various other incidents that have occurred since that date.

If, by July 25th, these four conciliators have been unable to agree on a settlement or to select a fifth member, which is necessary in order to change over from the procedure of conciliation to the procedure of arbitration. the Council of the League of Nations is to meet to consider the situation.

The Council is in any case to meet to examine the situation if, by August 25th, a settlement by means of conciliation and arbitration is not reached. In the meanwhile, the Council has instructed the Secretary-General to communicate to its Members all information which may reach him from the two parties, in particular regarding the development of the work of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

REVIVE 1910 COMMISSION.

The Abyssinian delegate asked that this Commission should have freedom to take up the question of where the frontier between the two countries should run in so far as this was relevant to the consideration of responsibility for the various incidents. The Italian delegate said that frontier limitation was a matter for a special Italo-Ethiopian Commission, and that the Italian Government had frequently expressed its desire that the body which had started work on this subject in 1910 should resume its functions. He added that, for reasons of prestige. the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission must first settle the question of responsibility for the various incidents.

The Abyssinian delegate observed that the parties, under the treaties between them, had undertaken not to use force, and hoped that the Italian military preparations would consequently cease. The Italian delegate said that his Government intended to fulfil its treaty obligations, and when it had accepted conciliation and arbitration, it meant what it said But no one had a right to question whatever prepartions for self-defence were made by the Italian Government within its own territory, including that of its colonies.

PEACE EFFORTS.

The French Foreign Minister. M. Laval expressed his fervent hope that the League would not have to re-open this question, and that it would be amicably settled. The British delegate, Mr. Eden, was also happy a the prospects of a peaceful settlement. He pointed out that, under the terms of the resolution. the Council would remain in close touch with the situation and would meet again to deal with the matter. should circumstances render that course necessary.

The President of the Council, who at this session was the people's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, M. Litvinov, said that, in his capacity of President, he would closely follow the efforts being made to find a solution. He expressed the thanks of the Council to the British and French delegates for the part they had played in bringing about agreement on the resolution. and said that the League and its Council had once more shown their great and active interest in the maintenance of peace and good international relations between any countries in any part of the world. and that the decisions they had taken were of the utmost importance.

# Out To Check Ethiopia's Deterioration!

## ITALIAN PROPAGANDA FOR "CIVILISED" RULE IN ABYSSINIA

(Through "Agenzia d'Italia.)

ROME, (By MAIL).

The Italo-Ethiopian conflict has called the attention of the world to Abyssinia. Many writers and journalists of every nation, have started studying and searching the ancient and modern history of that country, some of them describing it with sympathy, as being the last African National independent State and saying that for this reason its existence must be preserved; others, on the contrary declare it to be a dangerous anachronism, not only as regards Europe but even and above all as regards Africa itself, whose various regions, submitted to the various colonizing powers are progressing peacefully.

A German newspaper published recently that in the Abyssinia of to-day one finds united the stone and bronze ages, the middle ages and modern times. The intelligent writer, a close observer wished to infer by these words, that it is possible to find in the Ethiopia of to-day, the most different and opposed ways of living. Abyssinia's contact with the other nations never had the least influence upon the country. They were like rivers alluvious leaving refuse refuse behind and only that. This is. of course, a most important fact. because it shows that Abyssinia with its conglomeration of various and varied races is absolutely unable to assimilate spontaneously anything good of the other nations through a common contact.

One must also remember about Abyssinia the great quantity of struggles, fights and wars, foreign and civil, from which she did never derive any great moral benefit. This is certainly a new proof of her impossibility towards substantial betterments. A war is always spiritually a reason, a stimulus to go ahead and to progress. The wars and fights of Abyssinia brought, on the contrary absolutely no advantage to her. They were only and are exclusively a proof of her eternal turbulence, designated to remain sterile and incorrigible if it is not disciplined by a state spiritually and civily superior to her.

IS ABYSSINIA A NATION.

But the question that cause authors and journalists to pause most frequently are the following: Is Abyssinia a Nation? Is Abyssinia a State? It is easy to understand that such questions should be asked. Questions which show in themselves much doubt. In fact a Nation is principally resting upon a certain unity of race and language. Let us see now how the facts stand with Abyssinia on the ethnigraphic and linguistic questions. The ethnic groups forming the mass of the Ethiopean population can be classified in two different groups. In the first are the Abyssinians. Gallas, Somalis, Sidamas, Dancalls; in the other the negros, the negroids and the pigmies.

Concerning the total number of the inhabitants one goes from a minimum of six millions to a maximum of twelve! Statistics are evidently absolutely unknown in Abyssinia, even by name!

If we consider now the languages and dialects spoken in the country, the confusion is still greater.

Philologists have recognized and ascertained the existence of at least 50 different languages and as many or more dialects. The principals are the Tigrine, Amarigna, Orone, Somalia, Sidana, Afar languages, the Amarigna being presently the official language of the empire of the Negus.

Now, how could Abyssinia be called a nation, if we consider the great quantity of different races, languages and dialects of the country? One cannot even say that Abyssinia possesses a national consciousness. The country, a tableland is marked by high mountains and deep valleys with no traces of roads. It is like a widely variegated system of stagnant divisions not geographically fit to create a common sentiment in its different races.

But, could Abyssinia, even be called a State? A state in the European and modern sense of the word, certainly not! In fact let us even leave out the question of the Abyssinian frontiers which have not yet been defined. The frontiers with Soudan and Kenia or with Italian Somaliland, the frontiers with the British Somaliland have not yet been fixed, and that because of the very opposition of Abyssinia, and for that reason only.

NOT EVEN A STATE.

What makes us most doubtful about Abyssinia as a State and a modern one, is the lack of a central authority and of a certain and efficacious central power. No laws, no regulations were ever issued from that central authority and even if they had been, they could certainly not be applied in the provinces, because of the lack of necessary means and of roads.

PERSONAL RULE.

Let us see now what is really the Abyssinian Empire of Haile Salassie who, on the 15th of July 1931, by an imperial decree pretended to establish a constitutional State. It is, in reality nothing else than personal power carried on by the Negus Negasti (emperor) with a Palatial administration in the centre. On this central power depends entirely the nomination of all the chiefs of the various regions; he supreme judicial power, the imperial army, etc.

The Chiefs nominated by the Negus have, in their territory, the civil, judicial and financial power. What are now the relations between the said central power and these chiefs? The true position is that the subjection of these chiefs to the Emperor does not depend so much from stable ordinances but really from political circumstances; this is all what one can say about the central authority in Abyssinia: the local chiefs will obey it more or less or even not at all. according to the moment, circumstances and their own special interests. That is the real reason why Abyssinia could hardly be recognized as a real State, in the usual and modern sense of that word.


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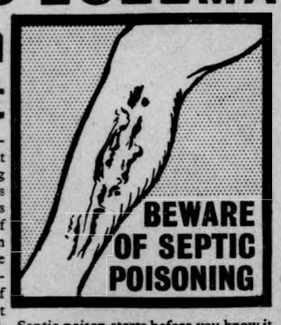


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# Vital Issues Raised In Nariman Case

(Continued from page 11).

exact payment of those fees."

**Well-Settled Law**

Another case to which reference was made by the accused is that of Satyanarayan v. H. B. Yorke, 34 Cr. Law J. 26. In that case the Cocanada Taluk Board passed a Resolution enhancing the fee for the use of a factory from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,700, which the owner declined to pay. Mr. Justice Bardwell in acquitting the owner, and sending back the case to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, observed that it was well-settled law that licence fees were not analogous to taxation, but should be proportionate to the expenses incurred for the supervision of the industry or purpose which was licensed; and the reasonable and equitable nature of bye-laws framed by local bodies was a matter open to Criminal Courts to consider when offenders against the bye-laws are put up for prosecution before them.

The learned Judge also observed that the questions of the legality of ordering that a license should be taken out and that of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the fee charged are separate and independent questions, and the legality of the order does not depend on the fees being reasonable.

Mr. Velinkar placed reliance upon the case of Sykes v. Kelly, but in that case it was not the unreasonableness of the fee that was objected to but the legality of the Rule that was challenged by the applicant's Counsel who contended that the rules provided for payment of fees "in respect of and incidental to registration," but not for "issue of registration certificate." The then Advocate-General contended that the fees were incidental to or arising out of registration; that every car should be registered every year, and if the first issue of certificate of registration was incidental to registration, then equally the subsequent renewal of the certificate was also incidental to registration.

It was a question of the interpretation of Sec. 11 (2) (a) and His Lordship, the Chief Justice, observed that the words "incidental to registration" were wide enough to cover renewal of the certificates, which renewal was itself one of the incidents of registration and dismissed the application. This case has no bearing on the present case in which the accused has never contended that the Local Government had no power to frame rules to fix fees, nor could he contend that Rs. 32 was an unreasonable impost if the total collection of Rs. 13 lakhs was ment to regulate motor traffic.

**Lord Chancellor's Ruling**

In the case of Institute of Patent Agents v. Lockwood, 1894 A. C. p. 347 the respondent Lockwood who was a patent agent refused to pay an annual fee of £3-3-0 required to be paid under a rule framed by the Board of Trade. It was contended on his behalf that the Rule was 'ultra vires' and the imposition of the renewal fee amounted to taxation. There was no evidence to show that the renewal fee was in excess of what was required for the purpose and Lord Herschell observed that when the Board of Trade had sanctioned a fee it was not within the province of a Court to determine what was the legitimate amount at which the fee may be fixed.

The learned Counsel for the prosecution laid great stress on these words and contended that the Local Government was not only the best judge but the only judge to fix the quantum of fees. With this proposition the accused has never disagreed, but he may very well rely upon the following words of the Lord Chancellor in support of his defence that the fees should not exceed the sum necessary for the purpose:

"... and seeing that the system and scheme of the legislation under the previous Act had been that fees on registration should, at all events, go towards the expenses of paying for registration, I cannot but think that it was well within the scope of this enactment that the Legislature should entrust the Board of Trade, who were to make these rules, with the power of fixing such fees as they thought reasonable and necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of the section."

A little lower down the Lord Chancellor observed that a patent agent on the registrar enjoys a position much more advantageous than that which he occupied before and that a small and reasonable fee would cause no hardship to him. The accused's contention is the same that a small and reasonable fee could be properly imposed; that the fees under Rule 7 were neither small nor reasonable but were deliberately fixed at a very high scale and as admitted by the Superintendent and proved by the accused to have been taken towards the provincial revenue.

**Powers Of Government**

The above case does not help the prosecution for no part of the renewal fee of £3-3-0 was shown to have been utilised for the purpose other than that of the Department. In the present case the facts are different, and I doubt very much whether the learned Counsel for the prosecution would have been emboldened to argue that the Lord Chancellor would have described the fees as "small and reasonable" if the facts as proved had been placed before him. It is true that there is nothing in the Act to show that the fees should be "small" nor is there anything to show that the fees should be large, and when power is given to the Local Government or public bodies to fix fees by means of rules that cannot be limited in the statute by the use of the word small, for a fee may appear small to one person and not to another, and a wide field for dispute would open up causing difficulty in putting the rule into force.

What is required of the Local Government or a public body is to take the provisions of the statute into consideration, and having regard to all the circumstances fix such fees as to give effect to those provisions, and even after fixing the fees it is found by experience that sufficient money was not collected for the requirements of the statute an enhanced scale may be fixed to which no objection could be raised.

**No Reason For Enhancement**

The prosecution has given no reason for enhancement of fees; its position as I understand is that if motorists want to use cars they should, without any dispute, pay the fees no matter how high the scale may be and into what channel the fees are diverted.

The accused on the other hand has proved that for the purposes of the Act the scale is very high, and that it was introduced to bring revenue to Government for general purposes. Now in view of the meaning given to the word "fee" by the Taxation Inquiry Committee and how it is understood by the learned Judges in the cases quoted above, it is plain that the enormous sums collected every year cannot be called fees for there is nothing to show that special service has been rendered to motorists commensurate with the fees paid by them. The accused, according to the meaning given by the above Committee to the word "tax", argued that the enhanced fees amounted to taxation, to raise which legislative sanction was necessary and that the Local Government, knowing well that such sanction would not be given by the Legislative Council if the money bill was introduced, had recourse to the Notification by means of which money was obtained for revenue purposes. Mr. Velinker argued that even assuming that it was nothing but taxation it was levied under section 22 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 and, therefore, valid. I am unable to see how the provisions of this Section can be of any help to the prosecution.

After hearing elaborate arguments on both sides, I think the decision rests on the construction of Section 11 (2) (a), and I respectfully agree with his Lordship the Chief Justice when he said, in delivering judgment in Sykes v. Kelly: "I think myself that we should construe it fairly." On putting a fair construction on the above section it appears to me that by no stretch of imagination could it be said that the Legislature intended to give power to frame rules for charging fees for any purpose other than that required to give effect to the provisions of the Act.

**Powers Exceeded**

It is satisfactorily proved that after setting apart a fraction of the sum of Rs. 13 lakhs for the purposes of the M. V. Act, the entire balance amounting to close upon Rs. 12 lakhs is taken from year to year to augment the provincial revenue for general purposes and which it was intended to be done since 1930 when Rule 7 was amended presumably to meet the deficiency in the budget. The accused calls this large balance a tax on motorists, and the prosecution a fee, but it would seem that the former word is more appropriate.

Even assuming that it is a fee, in considering the whole scheme of the Act and made particularly the provisions of Section 11 (2) (a) it appears that the Local Government in amending Rule 7 have exceeded their power, for the Legislature could not have contemplated that in the event of a defficiency, the Local Government could enhance fees and take the surplus to balance the budget. However, points of importance both to the Local Government and the motorists have arisen and the accused requested me to make a reference to the High Court to which Mr. Velinker raised no objection, but was indifferent, and therefore the following points have been submitted to the High Court for opinion:

(1) Whether the fees to be charged under the rule making power given under Sec. 11 of the M.V. Act should not be on such a scale as to be sufficient to give effect to the provisions of the said Act.

(2) Whether the enchanced fees specified in Rule 7 as amended by Government Notification (Ex. No. 7) could be legitimately levied under the rule making power given under Sec. 11 of the said Act for the purposes of the general provincial revenue.

(3) Whether the enchanced fees amount to a tax on motorists for the purpose of general provincial revenue such as could only be levied by the Legislature under Sec. 80 (a) (3) of the Government of India Act.

(4) If the enchanced fees amount to a tax for the purpose of the general provincial revenue, and not a fee for service rendered, whether the executive Government could impose the same by a Government Notification.

(5) If the enhanced fees are charged not for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, whether the accused can refuse to pay them without violating Rule 6 (1) (b).


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The liner stopped. For three hours boats searched for the missing woman. There was no sign of her, and the Naldera sailed on.

The mother was Mrs. Galvin, wife of a civilian official at the Singapore air base. Her baby, aged 10 months, reached London the next day and went to his parents' home in Faraday Street, Walworth, S.E.

## FORGED CURRENCY NOTES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 10.

The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India has noticed the existence of forged ten-rupee notes of the 1929 pattern. They have come across three such notes, having different serial numbers. The forgery is started to be a crude production and could not deceive persons accustomed to handle notes. The Police are keeping watch to trace the persons responsible for the forgery.

A report has been received at Ajmer that Mr. Pyarelal Saraswat who had gone to Nawalgarh was arrested by the Jaipur Police and sent to Jaipur. It is alleged that the arrest was made in connection with Shekhawati agitation.


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*TRADE AND FINANCE*

# GILT-EDGED MARKET FIRMING UP

## Erratic Fluctuations In Silver

### *WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS*

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, July 12.

MONEY.

Barring a temporary tightness money was on the whole steady, day to day loans being placed round 2 per cent. The governing factors were the requirements of funds for the squaring up of accounts in the current settlement for shares as well as financing of gold exports. Three months treasury bill maturities were nil whereas renewals amounted to Rs. one crore and the average rate of tenders was Rs. 1-11-9 per cent. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/4 per cent, two months 2 per cent, three months 2 1/4 per cent and six months 2 1/4 per cent.

RESERVE BANK.

The Banking department of the Reserve Bank of India was opened on 1st July and there have been certain important changes in the weekly returns of the Bank but these are mere book entries and should be regarded as such. Balances held abroad declined by Rs. 11.84 crores. Government have withdrawn Rs. 14.54 crores, out of which they have evidently transferred Rs. 12 crores in sterling securities to the Issue Department, cancelling Rupee securities by an equivalent amount. Banker's deposits show an increase of Rs. 4.54 crores. Note circulation amounts to Rs. 188.82 crores as against Rs. 188.01 crores in the previous week. The ratio of gold and sterling reserve to note issue recorded a rise of 6.14 per cent over last week.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Giltedged were slightly easier at the opening owing to a drop of 10sh. in India sterling stocks in London. But following the announcement of the flotation of a new sterling loan for £10 million as well as firmer advices from London, interest was revived in the local market and rupee securities recorded gains in prices. 3 1/2 per cent Paper opening at Rs. 95-4 receded to Rs. 94-14-6 but advanced to Rs. 95-11 and closed at Rs. 95-6. There was moderate inquiry for medium term loans. 3 per cent bonds due 1941 closed at Rs. 101-2, and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 102-9. 4 per cent 1960/70 loan improved from Rs. 106-14 to Rs. 107-4, while 1943 loan was unchanged at Rs. 106-8. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan remained stationary at Rs. 113-8. 5 per cent loan due 1939-44 was placed at Rs. 108-6, 1940-43 loan closed at Rs. 108-5. 6 1/2 per cent Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-4 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 100-12.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steadier during the week under review. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/6 3/32 and buyers 1/6 1/8. The immediate influences were firstly monetary steadiness and secondly a fair amount of business done in connection with the export of gold. Merchandise export bills showing was small. The forward positions continued steady, 1/6 3/32d being available upto end of August and 1/6 5/64 upto end of December.

The main features of the foreign exchange market in London was the persistent firmness of the pound sterling in terms of the dollar and the franc. Day to day fluctuations were erratic. The sterling-dollar rate opened at dol 4.94 1/2 and improved to dol 4.97 1/8 on Tuesday on large remittances from the U. S. A. These were probably made in connection with their recent heavy purchases of silver in London. It however, declined and closed at dol. 4.95 7/8. The Paris-London cross rate was comparatively steadier but in sympathy with the dollar improved from 74.76 to 74.91 but closed at 74.85. Although the French monetary situation is well under control and Central Banks have taken action to curb speculation in gold and gold currencies the three months forward rate ranges at a discount of 2 to 2 1/2 francs. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 29.37 and 60.28 to the £ respectively.

GOLD.

During the early part of the week gold was distinctly easier; the rate for ready declined from Rs. 34-14-0 to Rs. 34-10-0. At the close, however there was a recovery to Rs. 34-13 in sympathy with a decline in the New York London cross rate. The volume of business in the market was fairly large and banks bought gold for export. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 4 lacs tolas and the daily arrivals from upcountry centres aggregate some 7,000 tolas. The daily offtake is unchanged at some 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns declined in sympathy to as low as Rs. 22-7-3 for ready Rs. 22-6-9 for forward, but closed at Rs. 22-0-6 and Rs. 22-8 respectively. The quotation in London after opening at 140/11 improved to 141, but declined to 140sh. 8d at the end. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Chitral" amounted to Rs. 32.95 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-14-0 and Rs. 34-10 for ready, Rs. 34-14-6 and Rs. 34-10-9 for 17th July settlement and Rs. 34-15-9 and Rs. 34-12 for 15th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 7705 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Very erratic fluctuations were witnessed in silver prices during the week under review. After a long period of dullness, the sentiment in the local market showed extreme nervousness and the price of ready silver suffered a sharp decline from Rs. 73-5 to Rs. 69-4 on Saturday the 6th. However on reports that the American Treasury bought heavily at lower rates and absorbed practically all sales in the London market, estimated about 40 million ounces, confidence was revived. The rates recovered sharply to Rs. 73-8 on Wednesday after intermittent reactions and closed at Rs. 73-9. Advices from other markets were encouraging, the price for spot silver in London recording an advance of 7/8d. on Wednesday. The statement of Pres Roosevelt in replying to queries on silver situation "that the Treasury was trying to conform to the Silver Purchase Act in good faith" had a salutary effect. Long position on Indian account in London has been liquidated to a considerable extent and the undertone is much healthier. Stocks of silver in the local market were estimated at some 32,000 bars with a very poor offtake of about 5 bars a day. The price in London after opening at 31d and 31 3/16d declined to 30 1/4d and 30 1/4d and Tuesday but improved to 31 5/16d and 31 1/2d for ready and forward respectively. The Shanghai/London cross rate eased to 1/6 7/8d but improved to 1/7 1/8 at the close.

In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 73-9 and Rs. 69-5 for ready, Rs. 73-12 and Rs. 69-8 for 20th July settlement and Rs. 74-1 and Rs. 69-14 for 19th August settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 239 bars and Rs 20,265 in coin.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open only for two days, Saturday the 6th and Friday the 12th, being closed for the squaring up of accounts for the current settlement during the intervening days. The market opened weak and almost all scrips showed losses. The immediate influence was probably the depressed sentiment in silver and other markets. Business was on a fair scale though mainly in carry-overs. The cotton mill shares were quiet at the opening. In the miscellaneous section steels displayed renewed easiness, Tata Defds declining from Rs. 622/8 to Rs. 603/12 and Tata Ordys. from Rs. 146/12 to Rs. 144/8.

## RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

### Increase Of 2.1 Per Cent

SIMLA, July 10.

During the year 1931-32 the number of new joint stock companies registered in British India and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore, (both private and public companies) increased by 26.1 per cent as compared with the previous year. The authorised capital of the newly registered companies, as compared with the previous year increased by 40.8 per cent while the paid up capital decreased by 59.8 per cent. The number of private companies registered in 1931-32 was 468 as against 366 in 1930-31

TOTAL NUMBER

The total number of companies limited by shares, which were incorporated in India up to 1931-32 under the laws relating to the registration of companies, was 17,022. Of these 7,997 companies or 47.0 per cent of the total number registered were working at the end of the year 1931-32; the remainder was either wound up or discontinued, or never commenced business. The number of companies at work and the capital invested in them stood as follows at the end of each of the last three years:—

| | 1929-30 |
|---|---|
| Companies (number) | 6,919 |
| Authorised capital (Rs. (1000) | 6,69,98,00 |
| Paid up capital (Rs. 1000) | 2,86,33,58 |
| | 1930-31 |
| Companies (number) | 7,328 |
| Authorised capital (Rs. 1000) | 6,58,63,30 |
| Paid up capital (Rs. 1000) | 2,82,68,47 |
| | 1931-32 |
| Companies (number | 7,997 |
| Authorised capital (Rs. 1000) | 6,72,78,06 |
| Paid up capital (Rs. 1000) | 2,85,90,06 |

As compared with the preceding year, there was thus an increase of 669 in the number of companies, Rs. 14 crores, or 2.1 per cent in the authorised capital and of over Rs. 3 crores in the paid up capital.

PAID UP CAPITAL

The total paid up capital invested in banking loan, investment and trust, nidhis and chit associations and insurance companies at the end of 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 29 crores, of which 37 per cent was in companies registered in the Bengal presidency, 26 per cent in the Bombay Presidency, 15 per cent in Madras Presidency and 6 per cent in the Gwalior State. There is a striking contrast between the authorised and the paid up capital of insurance companies, being in the ratio of about seven to one.

Transit and transport companies accounted for a paid up capital of about Rs. 22 crores, of which Rs. 15 crores, or 70 per cent, were invested in railways and tramways. Bombay contributed about Rs. 8,37 lakhs or 55 per cent and Bengal Rs. 6.66 lakhs or 44 per cent of the total capital invested in railways and tramways.

MANUFACTURING CONCERNS

Trading and manufacturing companies accounted for a paid up capital of about Rs. 96 crores, of which Rs. 16,45 lakhs or about 17 per cent, were invested in public service companies; Rs. 7,62 lakhs in agencies; Rs. 4,89 lakhs in clay, stone, cement, lime and other building and construction material; Rs. 4,49 lakhs in tobacco (cigars, etc.); 4,33 lakhs in engineering; Rs. 3.18 lakhs in iron, steel and shippings Rs. 2,79 lakhs in printing, publishing and stationery and Rs. 2.29 lakhs in chemical and allied trade.

Nearly one-fourth (Rs. 68,40 lakhs) of the aggregate paid up capital was invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working cr press cotton, jute, wool and silk. Bombay had nearly 41 per cent (Rs. 28.17 lakhs) of the total investments under this head, most of it being employed in cotton mills, silk and woollen mills, and presses and Bengal about 36 per cent (Rs. 24.86 lakhs) mostly invested in jute and cotton mills and presses.

TEA AND COFFEE

In tea, coffee, and other plantations, a paid up capital of Rs. 15,54 lakhs was invested, and of this amount Rs. 11, 42 lakhs were held in Bengal, mostly in tea companies, the majority of the tea companies owing gardens in north-eastern India being registered in Calcutta.

MINING

The paid up capital of mining and quarrying companies was Rs. 39,61 lakhs, of which 24 per cent (Rs. 9,39 lakhs) was invested in companies registered in Bengal, most of it representing capital invested in coal mines. Paid up capital amounting to Rs. 10.69 lakhs was invested in iron, ore and Rs. 3,05 lakhs in petroleum companies.

At the close of the year 1930-31, there were 485 companies limited by guarantee, (including associations not for profit) having no paid up capital incorporated in India. Of these, five ceased work while 38 new companies were registered. There was thus a total of 518 companies at work on the 31st March 1932.

Statistics have been collected, so far as possible, regarding companies which have been incorporated elsewhere than in India, chiefly with sterling capital, but which carry on work in India. The total number of such companies (says the report prepared by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India) working at the end of 1931-32 for which returns are available was 907, and the paid up capital thereof amounted to £743,920,000 besides debentures to the extent of £137,704,000. Railways and tramways represented £24,809,900 of the paid up capital and £15,501,000 of the debentures. Of the remainder, the sterling share capital invested in the tea industry was £28,739,000 and in jute mills £2,833,000. The gold fields in Southern India are chiefly worked by companies formed in the United Kingdom, the paid up sterling capital invested therein being £1,777,000. It should however, be borne in mind that in the case of most of the banking and insuring companies and of some of the navigation and other trading companies incorporated outside India, only a portion, sometimes a very small portion, of the capital shown above is invested in India, as these companies work also in other countries besides India, and information regarding the portion of their capital invested in India is not obtainable.—A.P.


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CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1920.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 11,25,00,000 | Reserve Fund | Rs. 5,35,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | „ 5,62,50,000 | Reserve Liability of Shareholders | „ 5,62,50,000 |

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# General Liquidation In Cotton Markets

## Favourable Weather Over U.S. Cotton Belt

## Operators Await A. A. A. Developments

### WEAKNESS OF WALL STREET

Bombay, July 12.

On Thursday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street market. Cotton market was dull still awaiting developments in connection with A. A. A. amendments.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 9 points with October 11-70 and closed also at the opening level. During the early part of the day there was extensive general selling which depressed prices to 11.64 for October. Later on there was some recovery on Pool buying and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 12-35 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 15 points at 12-33 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points. There was chiefly local buying and light Bombay buying of distant positions. Later prices declined in sympathy with the easiness of Sakels, favourable weather and disappointing support. The market closed at a decline of 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed one point higher at 6.98d.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 4 to 8 points. Sakels closed 6 to 7 points lower but Upper Egyptians gained one to three points.

Alexandria market was weak on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 12 to 6 points and Ashmani lost one to six points.

NARROW MARKET.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—The continued favourable weather especially the higher temperatures in the Western Belt, found poor trade and speculative support in the market. The scarcity of contracts has been the result of Pool's large holdings in "futures." Some improvement in export and domestic demand in spots coupled with fair sales of textiles is reported. Owing to Sudan hedging Sakels in Liverpool have recently been unduly depressed with the result of a ver narrow parity with Americans and this straddle now looks attractive though temporarily it may narrow somewhat further.

CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE.

"The most important factor stimulating constructive operations has been the adverse weather in much of the Valley and western states, while the main influences creating reactionary sentiments have been the extreme dullness of cotton goods and actual cotton, the generally favourable crop progress in most of the belt, the uncertainty about the Government's loan programme, and the nervousness over the proposed export subsidy, which is considered likely to pass both houses of the Legislature.

CONFLICTING FORCES.

As a result of these conflicting forces trade and speculative interests have been interested more in liquidating outstanding commitments than in making fresh ones. The majority are of opinion that the trend of prices is likely to be downward unless crop accounts become sufficiently adverse to cause genuine anxiety about the production outlook. Other fundamentals are positively bearish, while the possibility of an arbitrary use of the export subsidy is believed to foreshadow a sharp decline in world prices. Meanwhile, Mr. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, says that no loan announcement will be made until a clearer idea is gained as to the probable size of the crop.

RAINFALL.

A close analysis of recent detailed rainfall data discloses that the crop is making normal progress except in south-west Texas and the northern half of the central and western districts, where excessive precipitation has delayed planting and replanting and interfered with cultivation. Even the ground lost in these areas is believed to be quickly recoverable with a continuation of the present favourable weather.

Sales of cotton goods since the Court decision against the N. R. A. are estimated to be below 20 per cent. of the curtailed production. Prices are easier, and buyers are operating from hand to mouth pending assurance that there will be no increase in the hours or decrease in the wages observed under the code.—"M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.72—07 (10-20 a.m.)
Lowest 11.64 —15 (12-01 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.28 plus 02 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.21—05 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market unfavourably affected by favourable weather for development of plant. Have an unfavourable opinion of the market but do not look for considerable decline.

New York: Market easier on Southern and Liverpool selling and weakness in grains. Demand light.

New York: Market opened lower in sympathy with Liverpool cable. Continue easy on Far East, Liverpool, South, commission houses and spot houses selling. Continue to feel bullish. Cotton goods market—yarn market—fair business doing.

New York: Pool buying May selling October. Weather conditions favourable. New York Cotton Exchange estimate of domestic consumption for June 3,95,000 compares with 4,69,000 preceding month. Would favour sales on all good rallies.

New York: Crop prospects improving. Dry goods easier. Trading narrow principally in connection with the sales of pool cotton.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Liverpool market eased on weakness Egyptian.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | .. .. | 11.70—09 |
| December | .. .. | 11.68—09 |
| January | .. .. | 11.67—09 |
| March | .. .. | 11.69—10 |
| May | .. .. | 11.74—11 |
| Middling Spot | .. .. | 12.35—10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | .. .. | 12.00—08 |
| October | .. .. | 11.68—06 |
| December | .. .. | 11.64—07 |
| Middling Spot | .. .. | 12.33—15 |

NEW YORK.
New York, July 11.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | .. .. | 11.67 |
| December | .. .. | 11.64 |
| January | .. .. | 11.63 |

New York Noon Call—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | .. .. | 11.65 |
| December | .. .. | 11.62 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 11.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts all U. S. ports .. | 2,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| Day's exports to the continent. | 10,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | .. .. | | 6.55—03 |
| August | .. .. | | 6.45—04 |
| September | .. .. | | 6.32—04 |
| October | .. .. | 6.27 | 6.22—04 |
| November | .. .. | | 6.15—04 |
| December | .. .. | | 6.13—04 |
| January | .. .. | 6.17 | 6.12—04 |
| February | .. .. | | 6.11—04 |
| March | .. .. | | 6.11—04 |
| April | .. .. | | 6.10—04 |
| May | .. .. | | 6.09—04 |
| June | .. .. | | 6.07—04 |
| July | .. .. | | 6.05—05 |
| Middling Spot | .. | | 6.93+01 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 11.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 1935 | .. .. .. | 7.74 |
| October 1935 | .. .. .. | 7.70 |
| November 1935 | .. .. .. | 7.71 |
| January 1936 | .. .. .. | 7.67 |
| March 1936 | .. .. .. | 7.67 |
| May 1936 | .. .. .. | 7.65 |
| July, 1936 | .. .. | 7.65 |
| F. G. F. Spot | .. .. | 7.94 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broach— | | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | .. | 5.93 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | .. | 6.08 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | .. | 6.23 |
| Oomra— | | |
| Fine (No. 1 Staple) | .. | 5.98 |
| Superfine (No.1 Staple) | .. | 6.13 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) | .. | 6.28 |
| Bengal— | | |
| Good .. .. | .. | 4.02 |
| Fully Good .. | .. | 4.12 |
| Fine .. .. .. | .. | 4.24 |
| Scinde— | | |
| Fully Good .. .. | .. | 4.16 |
| Fine .. .. .. | .. | 4.26 |
| Superfine .. .. | .. | 5.36 |

## BANKHEAD BILL PASSED

**Bombay, July 12.**

**Cables received here state that the U. S. Senate has passed the Bankhead Bill.**

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
October 118 December 101 January 100 March 96 May 87 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach J/A 236 Liverpool July 6.56 Rs. 49 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 221/12 Liverpool May 1936 6.10 Rs. 43 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 221/12 New York May 11.74 Rs. 41 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4

## NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 11

September 2.41 plus 04
December 2.45 plus 04
March 2.10 plus 03
May 2.14 plus 03

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 11

July 56 1/2d
October 57 3/8d
December 57 1/2d
March 58d

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 11

July 0.83 3/8
September 0.84
December 0.85 1/4

## COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 10th July 4,052 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,374971 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,294,792 bales
Increase 80,179 bales

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels July sellers 22/0
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels July sellers 21/9
South Australian (wheat) Parcels: July sellers 25/0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 11.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 20/1-1/2
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 20/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-15/16 sellers.

SEEDS.
London, July 11.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers £9-2-6.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £11-11-3
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton July/Aug. sellers £11-15-0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £12-18-9.
Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £12 2 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 11.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent... | 70-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later .. .. .. | 87-1/8 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later .. .. | 98-3/4 |
| Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 .. .. .. | 114 |
| Consols 2-1/2 per cent. .. | 85-7/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 .. .. .. | 108-1/2 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952. | 106-3/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 .. .. .. | 118-3/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent. .. | 117-1/4 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China .. .. .. | 13-7/8 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. .. .. | 111 |
| National Bank of India .. | 43 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation.. | 10 |

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard C & F Calcutta July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/8-1/4.
C & F Bombay:—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4
C & F Karachi:—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, July 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-7/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on:— | |
| New York closing rate.. | 4.95-7/16 |
| Paris .. .. .. | 74.85 |
| Berlin .. .. .. | 12.28 |
| Madrid .. .. .. | 36.12-1/2 |
| Amsterdam .. .. | 7.27 |
| Brussels .. .. | 29.37 |
| Milan .. .. .. | 60.28 |
| Berne .. .. .. | 15.12 |
| Prague .. .. .. | 118.75 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 12

In sympathy with a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 222 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 224/4 on active buying influenced by private cables stating passage of the Bankhead Bill. There was some profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 223/12 but at the decline there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 225/4.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but opened steady 2 points higher. In the local market there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 224/12. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Broach J/A | 239 4 0 |
| Broach A/M | 224 12 0 |
| Oomra July | 218 8 0 |
| Oomra D/J | 200 12 0 |
| Bengal July | 147 12 0 |
| Bengal D/J | 142 0 0 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 166 |
| Bengal Fine | 158 |
| Bengal F G | 150 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 158 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G | 150 |
| Wardha-Hingt | 237/239 |
| Nagpur/Savner | 239/241 |
| Pundhurna | 226/227 |
| Yeotmal | 226/227 |
| Arvi | 224/225 |
| Ellichpur | 224/225 |
| Berar | 220/221 |
| Khamgaon | 222/223 |
| Mulkapur | 216/217 |
| Khandesh | 214/215 |
| Jalna/Saifu | 214/215 |
| Burwah/Sanavad | 214/215 |
| Broach Fine | 244/246 |
| Punjab/American | 268/273 |
| Punjab/American mix | 253/258 |
| Cambodia | 313/318 |
| Miraj/Sangli | ... |
| Compta Good | 268/273 |
| Bagalkot | ... |
| Kampala | 364 |
| Busoga | 361 |
| Jinja | 353 |

## WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Generally fair. Local thundershowers
Central: Fair and very hot.
West: Fair and very hot.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 12
Since 1st Sept.

| In full-pressed bales | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | ... | 253,078 |
| Central India | 48 | 108,391 |
| Barsi and Nagar | ... | 107,812 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | ... | 46,517 |
| Berar | ... | 401,497 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 95,225 |
| Total Oomras | 48 | 1,012,520 |
| Dholera | ... | 191,300 |
| N W Provinces | 50 | 33,933 |
| Rajputana | 209 | 47,602 |
| Sind-Punjab | 146 | 318,884 |
| Broach | ... | 131,442 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 88 | 86,422 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 255 | 68,044 |
| Coccanada | ... | 327 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 115 | 74,607 |
| Persian | ... | 2,644 |
| American | ... | 71,270 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,998 | 338,174 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 711 |
| Total | 2,909 | 2,377,880 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 4th July

| In full-pressed bales | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 696 | 372,458 |
| Japan and China | 1,356 | 1,086,601 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 28,731 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 224,510 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 7,805 |
| Total | 2,052 | 1,720,105 |

## BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 12

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11-6
S S Gogra Rs. 4-0-9
S S Fusijama Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-15-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-15-6
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4
Kesar Rs 14-4
Saraya Rs. 13-12
Harinagar Rs. 13-12
Java spot F. 4.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4,582 cwts. |
| Linseed | 722 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 80 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 80 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | 4 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 962 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 98 cwts. |
| Rice | 5,791 cwts. |
| Mowraseed | 91 cwts. |
| Gram | 239 cwts. |
| Joowar | 356 cwts. |
| Barley | 88 cwts. |
| Bajree | 160 cwts. |
| Coal | 638 tons. |

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 11

| | This week £ |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion | 193,300,900 |
| Public Deposits | 8,400,000 |
| (a) Other Deposits | 145,000,000 |
| Government Securities | 95,800,000 |
| (b) Other Securities | 23,000,000 |
| Notes and Coins | 52,600,000 |
| Notes in Circulation | 400,700,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | 34.31% |
| (a) Other Deposits include Bankers | 108,600,000 |
| (b) Other Securities include Discount and Advances | 10,400,000 |

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 12

The local silver market was fairly steady to-day and prices after opening at Rs. 73/10 advanced to Rs. 73/15. India and China bought yesterday in London, but prices closed 1/8d. under official fixed prices. In the local market there was less disposition to sell. In view of settlement being near and large tenders are likely to be issued as usual owing to heavy stocks, some operators are awaiting to buy after the settlement. The gold market was quiet with limited business.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 73 13 0 |
| Ashad delivery | 73 15 0 |
| Shravan delivery | 74 5 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 12 6 |
| Ashad delivery | 34 13 3 |
| Shravan delivery | 34 14 6 |

## NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 11

Spot silver prices were raised to-day 5/8 cent to 69 3/8 cents.

## MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 11

July 69.80 plus 55
September 70.30 plus 80
December 71.65 plus 140

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 11.

Market Steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot .. .. .. | 31.5/16 |
| Forward .. .. .. | 31-1/2 |

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-8.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 11.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers .. .. | 44-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | 37-1/4 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands.. | 14-1/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge.. | 12-3/4 |
| Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B. .. .. .. | 230-1/4 |

## JAPAN BUYS COPPER

Bombay, July 12

Copper: Another rise took place yesterday on Japanese buying in America. Producers are expected to meet in London on the 15th instant and some constructive news is likely to emerge in respect of the International Export Agreement over quotas and price.

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol | 24 |
| Amer Forn Power Com | 4 |
| Amer Forn Power Gold D | 71 |
| Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P | 27 |
| Electric Bond Common | 8 1/2 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 57 |
| Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd | 63 |
| Consolidated Gas | 24 |
| Columbia Gas | 7 1/2 |
| Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A | |
| American Tel and Tel | 127 |
| Western Union Telg | 38 1/2 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 44 |
| New York Central | 17 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 11 |
| National Distillers | 28 |
| Hiram Walker | 30 |
| United States Steel | 36 1/4 |
| American Smelting | 42 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 27 3/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 15 3/4 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 59 |
| International Harvestor | 47 |
| General Motor | 34 3/4 |
| Packard Motor | 4 |
| General Electric | 27 |
| St Oil of N J | 48 |
| Socony | 13 |
| Chase Bank x.d | 28 1/2 |
| National City Bank x.d | 26 3/4 |
| National Dairy | 17 |
| Allis Chalmers | 25 |

Total business 1 million.
Market a shade lower. U. S. Steel Corp. shipped in June 580000 tons. Brokers loans down 69 million dollars.

## COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 12

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Broach | 100 | 350 |
| Bengal | nil | 1100 |
| Oomra | 700 | 1650 |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 11

Broach J/A opening 236 3/4; highest 237 1/2; lowest 235 1/2; closing 237
Broach A/M 1936 opening 223 1/2; highest 224 1/4; lowest 222 1/4; closing 223 3/4
Oomra July opening 219 highest 219; lowest 216 1/2; closing 217
Oomra D/J opening 200; highest 200; lowest 198 1/4; closing 199 1/2
Bengal July opening 146 1/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 145 1/4; closing 145 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 142; highest 142; lowest 140; closing 140 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 20 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 4 1/4

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, July 12

London market quotations—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-1-3
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-2-6
Standard Copper 3 months £31-8-9
Electrolytic copper £35
New York—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 3/8 cents
Bombay market quotations—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 36
Yellow Metal Asho Rs. 31 (nominal)
Tone: Firm.

## Share Bazar Steady With Improved Demand

### SCATTERED REALISING AT THE RISE

### Andhra And Power Shares Firm

BOMBAY, July 12

The local share bazar was open to-day for one hour on account of "Ashadi Ekadashi" and during this brief session the market was very steady on improved demand.

During the first half hour there was fairly active buying and prices recorded good improvement but a portion of the rise was lost during the later part on realising.

There was firm buying in Andhra and Power shares. The Securities market also displayed firmer tendency and the next settlement quotas one anna lower.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 625 and advanced to Rs. 630 when profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 621/4. Tata Steel ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 148/12 and Rs. 147/4.

TEXTILE MILLS
BOMBAY, July 12.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 301 4 |
| 500 | Bom Cotton | 40 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 820 0 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 108 12 |
| 100 | Century | 265 10 |
| 100 | Central India | 299 6 |
| 100 | Colaba | 138 2 |
| 100 | Coorla | 87 8 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 360 0 |
| 1 | E D Sassoon | 0 3 5 |
| 100 | Finlay | 111 14 |
| 100 | Gokak | 197 8 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1725 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 67 8 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 8 0 |
| 100 | Khatau | 72 8 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 201 4 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 660 0 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 5 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 45 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 870 0 |
| 250 | Model | 52 8 |
| 50 | Mysore | 100 0 |
| 200 | New Great | 138 2 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 55 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 315 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 38 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2.300 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 76 14 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 172 8 |
| 100 | Swan | 85 0 |
| 25 | Tata | 10 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1350 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 850 0 |

BANKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 100 8 |
| 25-50 | Central | 39 2 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1665 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Con. | 395 0 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 12

Century 265 267 265 266 265
Bombay Dyeing 830 825 818 820
Kohinoor 202 201/4
Central India 302 299 300 299/6
New Great 141 138
Simplex 77 76/14
Swadeshi 175 172
Bundi 38/10 38/8
I Cement 427 430 429
Punjab 28 27/12
Shahabad 486 488 485
Andhra 1742 1743 1745 1742 1740
Tata Hydro 179/6 180 171/11
Tata Power 1630 1632 1627 1631 1628 1627/8
Tram Ord 151/14 152/8 151/9
T Steel Defd 625 628 623 626 622 621/4
T Steel Ord 148/8 147/12 148 147/8 147/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 152/8 151/14 152
Bellapur 335 337 336 338/2
B Steam. 305 306/4 305/10
B Burma 355 353 360 353 356

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | India | 121 12 |
| 5 | Union | 5 7 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 38 8 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 134 6 |
| 160 | Indian | 425 0 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1600 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 423 2 |
| 75 | Okha | 261 4 |
| 10 | Punjab | 27 12 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 485 10 |
| 70 | United | 110 0 |

INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 12 6 |
| 15-75 | New India | 45 8 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4460 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 8 2 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 158 12 |
| 100 | Andhra Valley | 1740 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 10 12 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 151 4 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 177 8 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 2 |
| 100 | Karachi | 230 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 218 12 |
| 100 | Surat | 195 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 179 11 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1627 8 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 865 0 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 12 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 87 4 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 94 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 72 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 54 0 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 94 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 92 0 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 760 |

MININGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivraipur | 29 0 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Def. | 621 4 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 147 4 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 163 12 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 338 2 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 305 10 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 356 4 |
| 50 | Bombay Burma Conty. | 110 12 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3 4 6 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 110 0 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 121 4 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Defd. | 512 8 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ordy. | 502 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 600 0 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, July 12

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/3
5 per cent 1945/35 Sett 117/13/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/5
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened today at Rs. 95/6 and after declining to Rs. 95/4 advanced to Rs. 95/8.

## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 12

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 3/4
Banks selling T T 268 3/4
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 147
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 107
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 3/4 11th instant
Hongkong/London 2/2 3/8 12th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 12th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 12th instant
Java/London 7.23 12th instant
London/Paris 74.85 11th instant
London/Belgium 29.37 11t hinstant
London/Switzerland 15.12 11th instant
London/Italy 60.28 11th instant
London/Berlin 12.28 11th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th instant
London/New York 4.95 7/16 11th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 10th instant £7-0-8 11th instant
Silver London Ready 31 1/8 10th instant 31 5/16 11th instant
Silver London Forward 31 5/16 10th instant 31 1/2 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 69 10th instant 69 3/4 11th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 10th instant 5/8 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 10th instant 7/8 per cent 11th instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | Scindia | 13 6 |
| 30 | Premier Construction | 82 8 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 18 0 |

PREFERENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 p c | Andhra Valley | 1355 0 |
| 6 p.c. | Bombay Steam | 287 8 |
| 7 p.c. | Bombay Trams | 83 0 |
| 5 p.c. | Central India m | 503 12 |
| 7 p.c. | Katni 1st | 135 0 |
| 7 p.c. | Katni 2nd | 143 12 |
| 7 1/2 p.c. | Punjab Cement | 14 0 |
| 7 p.c. | Tata Hydro | 141 14 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. | Tata Power | 1405 0 |
| 6 p.c. | Tata Steel 1st | 176 4 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. | Tata Steel 2nd X.D. | 152 0 |
| 5 1/2 p.c. | Tata Mill | 13-0 |
| 7 p.c. | Vishnu | 640 0 |

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 5 POINTS

## Operators Await New Crop Loan Plan

### GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER EASY

### Wheat Weak But Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, July 12.

On Friday, crossrates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton ruled steady but operators were very cautious awaiting definite announcement about the new crop loan plan.

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold was slightly better but silver was easy.

WHEAT EASY BUT LINSEED STEADY.

Wheat was easy on account of continued favourable weather. Linseed was steady jute was a shade higher but rubber was quiet.

GILTEDGEDS IN GOOD REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange gave better showing on more spirited enquiry. Giltedged securities were in good request but later interest waned.

### COTTON

#### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 11.70 |
| To-day's opening | 11.72 |
| Difference | +02 |
| To-day's closing | 11.75 |
| Difference | +05 |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.22 |
| To-ady's opening | 6.24 |
| Difference | +02 |
| To-day's closing | 6.26 |
| Difference | +04 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 225

#### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 12.

Although some encouragement was derived from the senate's approval of the extension of the Bankhead Control Act for another crop year, the market on the whole acted with extreme caution pending Government's steps with regard to the new crop loan. Reports of lessening in competition of Brazilian growths had a steadying influence on the market which was further assisted by indications of a break in weather conditions in the west.

Trading in October commenced at 11.72 i.e. 2 points higher than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on higher Liverpool advices and some foreign buying but in the absence of aggressive enquiry movements were rather narrow and slow.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.75 with a rise of 5 points

#### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.72/11.70) 11.74/11.72
October (11.68/11.67) 11.70/11.70
December (11.64/11.64) 11.70/11.70

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.58) 6.59
American October (6.26) 6.26
Egyptian July (7.74) 7.79
Egyptian October (7.70) 7.75

#### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 12.

Broach New A-M. moved between Rs. 225 and Rs. 226 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 225-4 with New York futures about 5 points up.

### MAPPING KARAKORUM REGION

SIMLA, July 12.

The Vissar expedition has successfully completed the first part of its programme. It has mapped 2,900 square kilometres of the unexplored Karakorum region, and has also attained very satisfactory scientific results.

The expedition is now starting on the second part of the exploration.—A. P.

### Bombay Governor Leaves For Ooty

MADRAS, July 12.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, arrived at Madras this evening in a special saloon attached to the Bombay Express accompanied by the Private Secretary, Military Secretary and two A.D.C.'s 'en route' to Ootacamund. Captain Goodwin (A.-D.C. to the Governor of Madras) and others received him at the station. His Excellency is leaving for Ooty to-night.—A. P.

### EXCHANGES

#### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.95 3/4 |
| To-day's opening | 4.95 1/2 |
| To-day's closing | 4.95 3/8 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.95 7/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.95 3/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.95 1/4 |
| Difference | —00 3/16 |

FRANC RATE

London, July 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 74.85 |
| To-day's opening | 74.84 |
| To-day's closing | 74.88 |
| Difference | +03 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 3/4 and fell to 4.95 5/8 subsequently further easing to 4.95 1/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 1/4.

Franc opened at 74.84 and then improved to 74.91 thereafter continuing rather steady with minor fluctuations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.88.

#### LONDON SILVER

London, July 12.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Forward | 31 5/16d | 31 1/8d |
| Spot | 31 1/2d | 31 5/16d |

#### LONDON GOLD

London, July 12.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-8) £7-0-11

#### DISCOUNTS

London, July 12.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

#### CROSS RATES

London, July 12. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.44
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/16) 1-7 1/8
London on Milan (60-40) 60-28
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

#### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 12.

Silver opened very steady at Rs. 73/12, 73/14 and 74/2. The market was somewhat active early but later the demand slowed down resulting in a decline while subsequently the market further eased under speculative selling especially by prominent operators influenced by easier London cables. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 72/12, 72/15 and 73/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/13/3 and 34/14/6. The market was quietly steady but there was not much activity in the absence of any speculative interest. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/13/3 and 34/14/6.

#### POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Bombay, July 12

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 5th July 1935.

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Demand liabilities in India | 109,80,69,000 |
| (ii) Time liabilities in India | 97,72,45,000 |
| (iii) Cash in India | |
| (a) Notes | 4,82,13,000 |
| (b) Rupees | 41,36,000 |
| (c) Subsidiary coin | 20,67,000 |
| (iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India | 21,47,93,000 |
| (v) Advances in India | 102,34,74,000 |
| (vi) Bills discounted in India | 3,90,40,000 |

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

### COMMODITIES

#### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 12.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 57 and October 58. The market displayed some activity on covering demand but business on the whole remained slow.

#### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 12.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.83 7/8. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation influenced by continuance of favourable weather.

#### LONDON MARKETS

London, July 12.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/3 buyers £231 1/4 sellers. Steady) £231 1/4 buyers £231 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

Linseed (£13 15/16 buyers £14 sellers. Steady) £14 1/16 buyers £14 1/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£34 to £35) £34 to £35

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

July August New Crop (£18 7/8 paid and sellers) £19 buyers.

Dunlop August (£23 sellers) £23

Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 15/16) 5 7/8 paid and buyers. Forward (6 1/8 paid and value) 6 1/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/8 sellers) £9 1/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 3/16 paid and sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 12.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| Rates at 3-30 p.m. | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| Rates at 5-30 p.m. | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| Rates at 6-30 p.m. | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| Rates at 8-30 p.m. | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Rates at 10-30 p.m. | 6 | 10 | 0 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 12.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat September | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Linseed September | 6 | 9 | 9 |

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 12.

There was animated competition at full prices. British Trade continued chief buyers.

Greazy lower (0-6) 0-6
Greazy higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Scoured lower (0-11) 0-11
Scoured higher (2-1 1/2) 2-2 1/2

### NEW PACKARD "120"

Until this year, the Packard Motor Car Co. has produced only large, costly cars. The Bombay dealers have now received advance orders for this lower-priced model—an indication of the value of the mere name of Packard.

"120" marks an entirely new departure in a famous manufacturer's policy and is "small" in comparison with the original Packard, an immense car with an average price of about Rs. 27,000 Actually the "120", selling at approximately one-third of its big brother's price, is itself a car above the average size in its price class. With a wheelbase of 120 inches, and an eight cylinder engine developing 110 h.p., it represents the results of an exceptionally interesting experiment the alliance of the work of the engineers and designers of the big Packard with that of men whose experience has been confined to the production of medium priced cars.

Whilst there is nothing daringly modern about the long sleek body, the big domed fenders and the distinctive Packard radiator and bonnet louvres with the smoothness of the hood line and the clean treatment of the rear end, make this car good to look at. The interior is beautifully finished, with wide well-sloped seats and an exceptionally comprehensive range of accessories. The front is easily adjustable, ash-trays robe and foot rails, roof light and easily operated window and ventilation panel controls are typical of the interior conveniences; the dashboard contains a big locker on the left, with starter button, light and throttle controls in the centre with the ignition switch, and a large speedometer, flanked by oil, petrol and temperature gauges and ammeter, on the right. All models have built-in radio aerials.

Mechanical innovations are many in this car.

The engine has an amazing reserve of power. With a maximum of 90 m.p.h., it gives one the ability to accelerate rapidly even when one is travelling at sixty.

The new Packards will be on display from Saturday, July 13, at the showrooms of Messrs. Dadajee Dhackjee & Co., Bombay.

## Courtauld's Dividend Announcement Discouraging

### POOR BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

### Revival Of Demand In Kaffirs

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 12.

On the Stock Exchange business in most departments continued poor largely due to discouraging courtaulds dividend announcement. The redeeming feature however was the revival of demand in kaffirs. Johannesburg buying followed on better support here causing steady improvement throughout the session.

In commodities wheat fluctuated narrowly and more confident tone was apparent.

Wall Street opened steady.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 3/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, July 3, £99
Thursday, July 4, £98 3/4
Friday, July 5, £98 1/2
Monday, July 8, £98 1/4
Tuesday, July 9, £98 1/2
Wednesday, July 10, £98 7/8
Thursday, July 11, £98 3/4

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 12. 3-30 p.m.

Kaffirs were better on increased buying interest. Otherwise markets were generally quiet and price movements rather irregular. Industrials in general were especially easier. Giltedgeds were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86) £85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/2) £108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/4) £118 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/4) £106 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/4) £117 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-6) 29-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (6 1/2) 6 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (24-4 1/2) 24-6 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/8
Imperial Chemical (33-3) 33-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (111-7 1/2) 111-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£79 1/2) £79 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (41-9) 41-9
University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6
Cable Wires (£8 7/8) £8 7/8
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0
Camera A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-9) 138-9
P and O S N Company Defd (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Distillers (93-3) 93-3
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (15-3) 15-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (60-9) 60-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (59-6) 59-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3
Westerns Limited Ordinary (13-7 1/2) 13-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£27 5/8) £27 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£106 1/2) £105 1/2

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

The following is a statement of the net profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1935 and their distribution:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1935 | Rs. | 43,76,700 |
| Brought forward from 31st December 1934 | Rs. | 30,65,200 |
| Total | Rs. | 74,41,900 |
| The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent per annum free of income-tax absorbing | Rs. | 33,75,000 |
| Transferred to Reserve Fund | Rs. | 7,50,000 |
| Transferred to Pension Funds | Rs. | 89,300 |
| Carried forward | Rs. | 32,27,600 |
| Total | Rs. | 74,41,900 |

### INDIAN LOANS

London, July 12. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1/2) £87
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/8) £110 3/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-0) 33-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16 3/8) £16 3/8
East Rand Proprietory (50-0) 50-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (270-0) 269-3
Goddar New (208-9) 208-9
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (258-3) 258-6
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (168-9) 170-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (44-6) 45-1 1/2
Anglo Dutch (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Oil (78-9) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport 70 7 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (25) 25

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51) £51
L M Ford (£21 5/8) £21 3/8
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99) £98 3/4

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 12.

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 34 7/8) dol 35
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 5/8) dol 15 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/2) dol 36 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 93) dol 91

(Continued from Col. 7.)

question of its acceptance, if the Muslims were not allowed themselves to do the demolition, and even in that case, the solution did not appear to be one likely to commend itself to the Muslims generally. It was recognised at the most as a solution which it might be worthwhile to explore.

SUDDEN DEMOLITION

Subsequent to the meeting with the Muslims on the 7th, the Punjab Government, through the Deputy Commissioner, tried to secure that before a final decision was reached by the S. G. P. C. on the 8th, there should be further discussions between them and the Punjab Government. As explained in previous communiques, the Sikhs did not wait for this meeting of the S. G. P. C. but commenced demolition.

(6) The Punjab Government have seen it stated that they gave an assurance to the Muslim deputation that the mosque would not be demolished. It is clear that in the circumstances of the case they were not in a position to give any assurance of this kind, and no such assurance was in fact given. They did assure the deputation that, so long as a way to a solution lay open, they would make every possible effort to reach one. This assurance was carried out. The way was closed by the Sikhs who preferred to take irretrievable action rather than carry on discussion for an honourable settlement.

## Shahidganj Gurdwara Dispute

(Continued from page 1)

legal aspect of the case and were bound by the decisions of the civil courts. These had been consistently in favour of the Sikhs, and in particular, the Gurdwara Tribunal had rejected the claim made by the Anjuman-i-Islamia in connection with the mosque. It was clearly not possible for the Executive Government to go behind those decisions. They had also considered action under the criminal law, but had reached the conclusion that this also was not possible. This being so, the only means of solution appeared to be an agreement between the parties, honourable to both. He assured the deputation that Government would do their utmost to bring the Sikhs to a reasonable frame of mind, and with this object in view, proposed to explore with the Muslims all possible solutions, it being recognised of course that the solution must be acceptable to both parties. Various suggestions were then made and discussed, some being dismissed as unacceptable to Muslims, some being regarded as definitely acceptable, and as regards others acceptability or otherwise depended on general Muslim opinion which had not been ascertained. After the discussion of all suggestions put forward, the view of the Muslims remained the same, viz. that the least which would satisfy their community was that the mosque should be left as it was and not used for any purpose which would offend Muslim feelings. The Muslims were assured that all possible solutions would be fully explored with the Sikhs, that in particular, it would be impressed upon them with the greatest emphasis that, whatever their civil rights might be, their moral responsibility was extremely great, and that no effort would be spared to persuade them to take a reasonable view of the matter and to deflect them from a course which must have grave consequences. His Excellency explained that the report he had received showed that feeling was very strong also on the other side, and that he thought that one of the greatest difficulties in the way of solution by consent was the feeling on both sides. He asked the deputation to do everything possible to improve the atmosphere. They readily agreed to do this and promised their hearty co-operation.

NO RETURN OF MOSQUE

(3) The Punjab Government met a deputation of Sikh gentlemen the same afternoon at 2-30 p.m., and the discussion lasted for nearly three hours. They said that there could be no talk of any compromise or settlement, so long as Muslim agitation continued. They explained at length the history of the building and the legal position. They said that the decisions had been consistently in favour of the Sikhs, who now had the right to do what they liked with the building. It was represented that for various reasons it was bound up with the history of the Sikhs and had a special place in their religion. The Sikhs were fully determined that the mosque should not go back to the Muslims. They held that so long as the building was in existence, Muslim agitation would be continued. They said that if any concession was made on this occasion, pressure would be brought to bear upon them to give further concessions, and the case of other buildings might be raised. This was a position they could not contemplate.

It was pointed out to them that Government recognised the force of the decisions of the civil courts, and realized that they were not prepared to give up their rights which those decisions had given them, but the question was now one of demolition. The building had been in their possession for 170 years, and their rights had not been affected by its existence. Demolition would in the present state of feeling give great offence to another community, would produce a grave situation in Lahore itself, would probably have reactions in the province generally, would embitter relations between the communities and have effects which it would be difficult to remove. They would accept a very grave responsibility, if they did something which might easily plunge the province into disorder. They should remember that they would find it difficult to satisfy public opinion as regards their action. It was surely possible to find a solution which would in no way prejudice their civil rights, and yet be acceptable to the other side. The matter was one of the utmost gravity, and they should do nothing which would put them in the wrong.

AGITATION MUST CEASE

Every effort was made to persuade them not to take precipitate action. Various suggestions were put forward with a view to finding a solution, but they were not accepted. The farthest the Sikhs would go was to say that there was no intention to demolish at present, and there was a suggestion that, if agitation by Muslims ceased, their attitude might change. It might then be possible for them, while making it perfectly clear that they retained the right to do what they liked with the building, to let it be known to the Muslims that the latter could rely on their good sense. They made it clear, however, that they would give an assurance at present to this effect and that if any statement was published that an assurance of this kind had been given, they would deny it.

Attempts were made to get at least an understanding that demolition would not be carried out until after an agreed period, so that there might be time to explore all possibilities. They said that they could not give even so assurance of this kind, but they gave Government to understand that a final decision for or against demolition would not be reached, until a meeting of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee which was to be held in Lahore on the 8th of July. Government asked the deputation to arrange that if there was likely to be a decision by the S. G. P. C. in favour of demolition, they should meet the Punjab Government, so that all possibilities of a settlement might be once more thoroughly explored. The Sikhs were unable to give a definite assurance on this point, but the suggestion was not rejected.

Finally the necessity was impressed upon the Sikhs of their doing all that was possible to keep the atmosphere calm in Lahore by stopping bands of Sikhs coming there and by sending away some who had already arrived. His Excellency told the deputation that the Muslims had been asked to work towards the same end and had promised co-operation.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH

(4) The Punjab Government again saw the Muslim deputation at 12 noon on the 7th of July. The attitude of the Sikhs was fully explained to the deputation, and it was made clear that it did not hold out much hope of a settlement. The reports of a meeting held by the Sikhs the previous night also showed that Sikh feeling was running very high. At the same time, hope should not be abandoned, and the Punjab Government would continue their efforts. All possible solutions were again discussed much the same ground being covered as on the previous occasion. It was again pointed out that the one chance of a settlement was to get a calm atmosphere in Lahore. There had been no demonstrations by Muslims the previous day, nor were there any on the 7th. In this connection Government acknowledge the successful efforts made by the Muslim leaders. It was explained to the Muslims that Government had been given to understand by the Sikh deputation that no final decision one way or other would be reached until a meeting of the S. G. P. C. had been held in Lahore on the 8th, and that Government were endeavouring to secure that, before a final decision was reached, there should be further discussions with the Sikh leaders.

(5) In connection with the discussion with the Muslims, the Punjab Government have seen a report that the deputation put forward proposals that the mosque be demolished, but that the the Muslims should be allowed to remove the material for the purpose of building a mosque elsewhere. It is only fair to the members of the deputation to let it be known that this suggestion was not put forward by them. It was mentioned as a possibility to be explored in the last resort, if no other solution could be reached, and the Punjab Government said that in that case, they would be prepared to give Government land for the purpose. It was perfectly clear, however, that such a solution would be possible only if it were acceptable to the Muslim community generally. The deputation made it clear that there could be no

(Continued in Col. 8.)

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1935

A Sadhu giving demonstration at Chowpatty of burying his head into sands on the occasion of the Ashadi Ekadashi Day.

Hundreds of Hindus, men, women and children, were seen on Friday, at Chowpatty having a "holy dip" in the sea in connection with Ashadi Ekadashi.

Begum Shah Nawaz, who had been to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, returned by the Mail Boat and was received by Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah, Ag. President of the Tariff Board.

H. H. the Maharao of Cutch (garlanded) left Bombay for England by the Italian mail boat on Thursday.

Hindu devotees bathing at Chowpatty on Friday, before proceeding to temples to offer prayers to God Vithoba.

The Raja and Rani of Mudhol left for England with their son on Thursday by M. V. "Victoria." The Rani with her son.

# Is Contempt Of Court Criminal Offence?

## PRISON CHIEF'S DILEMMA

## Bengal Government Denies Civil Facilities To "Patrika" Editor In Jail

On his release from jail after serving out the full term of imprisonment in connection with the High Court Contempt Case, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", was accorded an enthusiastic reception by a representative gathering of the journalists of Calcutta at the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" office last week.

The function was organised by the Indian Journalists' Association and presided over by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, President of the Association.

NO CIVIL FACILITIES.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh raised an important issue. After offering his heart-felt thanks to the members of the Indian Journalists' Association for honouring him so soon for the second time, (the first was in January, 1935 on his election as India's Vice-President of the World Press Congress at Melbourne), he enquired if prisoners like him, who had been convicted of contempt of High Court, should be treated as civil or criminal prisoners. In his case, said Mr. Ghosh, he got none of the privileges of a civil prisoner. According to "Belchamber's Practice" it had always been the practice with the Calcutta High Court to detain such prisoners on the civil side of the Presidency Jail and consequently his counsel had not asked for classification when the judgment of the Court was pronounced. The first trouble arose when Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Sheriff of Calcutta, took Mr. Ghosh to the Presidency Jail. There he was told that as the warrant clearly stated that he had been sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment it meant that he was not to be treated as a civil prisoner and further to be treated as a Div. III prisoner as no classification had been made by the convicting Court. The Sheriff argued that there must have been a mistake as the Sheriff took no other prisoners into custody except those who had failed to pay their debts. Then a 'via media' was arranged and Mr. Ghosh was allowed his bedding and clothes inside his cell in the European Yard, pending his classification or further orders from the High Court.

INITIATION INTO JAIL LIFE.

Next morning, proceeded Mr. Ghosh, he had, for the first time, a taste of the jail life. He was taken to the "case table," where he was barebodied, searched and weighed by a "mate" (a convict overseer) and was made to sit "in file" with Class III criminals. Soon, however, he was put up before the presiding officer (who was one of the jail doctors) who, with Mr. Ghosh's ticket (convicts's history ticket) in hand enquired what diet he wanted, meaning Bengal diet or Punjab diet. Mr. Ghosh replied that he expected his diet from home. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Ghosh, the doctor took him for a Div. III prisoner, and put down Bengal diet. Mr. Ghosh's ordeal was not yet over. Somebody said "Salam Karo", and before Mr. Ghosh knew where he was, the said "mate" at his elbow suddenly caught his right hand, jerked it to his forehead and hustled him out.

"LITERATE" EDITOR OF "A. B. PATRIKA."

When Mr. Ghosh got back his history ticket he found to his surprise that "Education—nil" and "Profession—nil" had been put down. Subsequently, however, at his protest to Col. Singh, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, he was put down as "literate", and as "editor" of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

In the meanwhile, Mr. Ghosh's lawyers approached Mr. Collet, Registrar of the High Court, and informed him of the state of affairs. They cited "Belchamber's Practice" and requested that Mr. Ghosh be treated as a civil prisoner, as had always been the practice with the Calcutta High Court. (Late Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee who was convicted of a similar offence was treated as a civil prisoner). Mr. Collet, said Mr. Ghosh, saw the Chief Justice and later on informed Mr. Ghosh's lawyers that he was immediately writing to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail to give Mr. Ghosh all facilities of a civil prisoner. He actually did write a letter on April 9 classifying Mr. Ghosh as a Div. I prisoner and at the same time asking the Superintendent to give him all facilities of a civil prisoner.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DILEMMA.

This letter made the matter further complicated without the slightest benefit to Mr. Ghosh. A

(Continued on Page 9).

Mr. A. Rahman, the new Afghan Consul in Bombay, has taken charge of his office.

Rs. 500
LUCKY NUMBERS
for the month of
JUNE
will be published
TO-MORROW
in
"Bombay Chronicle"
SUNDAY EDITION

## JOBS FOR "UNTOUCHABLES"

### Bombay Meeting Urges For More Employment In Postal Department

On Sunday last at a public meeting of untouchables under the presidentship of Mr. Gangaram Bhatkude, resolutions were passed requesting the Government to employ members of the "Untouchable Class" in the Posts and Telegraphs service, and further to take them into service as in permanent employment from the start and not on probation, and while making these appointments, a very liberal view may be taken of the educational qualifications of the candidates.

Messrs. Virker, Ghaitadke, Vinerker, Hate, Ambitker, and Gamare spoke on these resolutions urging upon the Government to show them the indulgence in the matter of appointments as a favour in order to lend encouragement to the community.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

British Commonwealth of Nations. We are a force for peace. I am against the bombing of Indians not entirely on grounds of humanity, but rather on grounds of expense."

Mr. Reginald Bridgman, Secretary of the League against Imperialism, took part in the proceedings and pointed out how peace in Europe was impossible so long as Imperialists had to amass arms to defend their colonial and Imperial possessions.

William Gallacher on behalf of the Communist Party said:

"We must speak about Japan, but we must also immediately clear ourselves of our own guilt. We will approach the question with a real penitence and with our own withdrawal from India. We here cannot do otherwise than to determine to give India the possibility to decide her own destiny."—United Press.

# Stop This Dangerous Race In Armaments

## Huge Anti-War Demonstration In Trafalgar Square

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

On Sunday, in the terrific blaze of mid-summer sun, a huge peace demonstration took place at Trafalgar Square under the historic Nelson Column. A curious medley of organisation from the Liberal Federation to the Communist Party joined in voicing the feeling of the public for peace. Amongst the banners which could be discerned in the vast concourse of human beings extending east, west, north and south of the famous square were the following:

The Printers' and Allied Workers' anti-war and anti-fascist movement; The Sothwark Borough Labour Party; the Communist Party; the Society of Friends; the Socialist League; the National Union of Teachers; the Union of Post Office workers.

Those in the plinth included the following:

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Foreign Under-Secretary in the last Labour Government; Beverly Nicholos; Dr. Maude Roydon; Mayors of Southwark, Shoreditch, Willesden, Finsbury, Fulham, Camberwell.

The following resolution was passed:—

"This mass meeting of citizens, believing that security against air attack cannot be obtained by piling up menace against menace but only by abolishing air forces all round, calls on the Government to act vigorously to stop the futile and dangerous armaments race, and in particular to press categorically for the abolition of all military air forces, and to make constructive proposals for the international control and development of civil aviation.—United Press.

## UNITED FRONT AGAINST WAR

### Peace Congress Meets At Friends House

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Amongst those who took part in the Peace Congress, which held its sessions at Friends' House over the week-end were Messrs. Wedgewood Benn, Arthur Henderson, Que Tai Ghi, Chinese Ambassador, E. H. Pickering, Conservative M.P., for Pickering, Viscount Cecil and Lord Allen of Hurtwood. The United Front for the Peace Congress extended from the National Liberal Federation to the Communist Party, apart from a number of individual conservatives, who took part in the proceedings.

Sir George Schuster, K.C., S.I., ex-Finance Member of the Indian Viceroy's Executive Council, spoke in the afternoon on Saturday. He said: "I do not like the term British Empire; it should be the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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